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25 July 1983

SOUTHEAST ASIA REPORT

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FORCE EMERGES TO STEM LEFTWARD UNION DRIFT

Canberra THE AGE in English 24 May 83 p 2

[Article by Brendan Donohoe]

[Text]

THE former industrial wing of the right-wing National Civic Council has re-emerged as an independent force to continue its long-running fight against left-wing influence in trade unions.

About 30,000 fund-raising letters have been sent to companies and individuals, mainly traditional supporters of the council, in an attempt to finance the group, as yet untitled.

The group was formed after last year's split in the council and has set up offices in Victoria, NSW, Queensland and Tasmania.

A spokesman for the group, Mr Rocky Mimmo, said yesterday supporters had voluntary workers in South Australia and Western Australia and about 200 full-time union officials nationally.

Mr Mimmo said the group had taken about 90 per cent of the council's industrial personnel.

He said the group would need more than \$100,000 a year to run its State-by-State operations, although full-time workers were accepting "sacrificial wages".

The group wanted to stay flexible in political party allegiance.

"That was always a problem at the NCC, where you were considered to be anti-Labor," said Mr Mimmo, a former NCC industrial officer.

"Our intention is not to raise the anger of the moderates or centre unity people of the ALP, or isolate ourselves from political mainstreams."

He said the group would concentrate on urging workers to take a more active part in their union's affairs.

"They should be encouraged so that there is not an abuse of their union," he said.

Obsolete

"There needs to be people to see that a union performs the function that it should do."

Mr Mimmo said about 25 unions in this country were controlled by hard left-wingers.

He said their power was not numerical, but in the areas which their unions controlled, such as the waterfront and building industries.

Mr Mimmo said the almost certain affiliation with the ALP of big right-wing Victorian unions who left the party during the 1955 ALP-DLP split would make the role of the national president of the NCC, Mr B. A. Santamaria, obsolete.

Mr Mimmo claimed the affiliations would not weaken his group's influence.

"Affiliation won't fundamentally change the issues involved," he said.

"It is an extension of our position, as with (Prime Minister) Hawke, in defeating the socialist-left in Victoria."

The affiliations of the right-wing unions would give the centre-unity faction the numbers to defeat the socialist-left for party positions.

Mr Mimmo said the "traditionally anti-communist" unions would continue to support his group even if they affiliate with the ALP.

"Any opposition to us should only be from the hard Left and the marxists," he said.

Mr Mimmo said Mr Santamaria and the NCC had moved away from industrial relations, placing more emphasis on family, religious and security issues.

"People are committed to what they see is the important thing in life, not the individual (Mr Santamaria), no matter how much they respect the individual's contribution to political and social life in Australia," he said.

Mr Santamaria was not available for comment.

CSO: 4200/670

FIJI

BRIEFS

FIJI TO BUY FILIPINO SUGAR--Suva, June 15 (Reuter)--Fiji is to buy about 18,000 tons of white sugar from the Philippines to meet supply commitments, Agriculture Minister Jonati Mavoia said. He said owing to drought Fiji's sugar output this year will amount to about 310,000 tons compared with 487,000 tons last year. The Fiji Sugar Corp. will import the sugar from the Philippines and sell it locally to enable Fijian sugar to be released to meet long term contracts totalling 317,000 tons, Mavoia said in a statement. [Text] [Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 16 Jun 83 p 21]

CSO: 4200/669

SIHANOUK FORCES DESCRIBED; PRINCE CITES PRC-ASEAN AID

Bangkok SIAM MAI in Thai 27 May 83 pp 24-25

[Text] The cheers of welcome from the Kampuchean refugees reverberated throughout (the countryside). Clouds of dust were swept up from the ground by the trampling of tens of thousands of pairs of feet running after the entourage of the man who is their head of state, as if to follow him and never to let him out of their sight, with loyalty and with the expectation that the new leadership will bring new hope, in the land which they can truly call "Democratic Kampuchea."

At 1130 on 15 May 1983, Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Princess Monic, his wife, along with Princess Arun Ratsamee and Prince Tobiger and General In Tam, a military commander, reached the Ban Tatum area and traveled on to a new base which is located opposite Ban Tatum in Tatum hamlet, Sangkla District, Surin Province, about 2 kilometers from the Thai border. This was after the people were evacuated from Sihanoukville or Osamak, which was attacked by the Vietnamese forces on 5 April.

The wide, open space on the flat land, where the new Ban Tatum base is located, suddenly became small and crowded. A crowd of more than 20,000 Kampuchean refugees thronged around the pavillion on top of the hill, which was the center of the base, and waited attentively to hear the prince's speech. A force of 5,000 was deployed to maintain security.

The uproar, the talking, and the exchanges of the crowds died down when the Kampuchean national flag was hoisted to the top of the pole. The reverberation of the Kampuchean national anthem suddenly began while the flag was swaying in the wind; it seemed as though the wind was also blowing new hopes, new expectations right into the depths of the hearts of the Kampuchean refugees, who yearned to have their land back one day.

"My beloved Kampuchean brothers and sisters and people, you must unite and live in harmony, join together to fight the aggressors to bring freedom back to Kampuchea," said Prince Norodom Sihanouk, leader of the Democratic Kampuchea, in his speech. And with that he lit a light of new hope in the Kampuchean by saying that in the coming rainy season "we will once again begin our fight against the Vietnamese aggressors in order to take back what we

have lost. Although they may offer only a slim hope, our fights will effect what we desire--an official participation in negotiations.

"I admit that our military operations against the Vietnamese in Kampuchea have not been successful. But by launching military operations against the Vietnamese, we have made them sit down to negotiate with us in order to solve the problem one day. And I believe the problem will be solved and there will be peace in the future." That was the hope which Prince Sihanouk announced to the Kampuchean people.

In the ceremony that day, reports were presented on the humanitarian aid which China gave to Kampuchea totaling \$100,000. This amount of money would be divided into three equal parts, one to be given to the Khmer Rouge, the other to the Son Sann faction and the third to the Prince Sihanouk group. And the part of the money that Prince Sihanouk received was spent on food, clothing and other necessities in life for the Kampuchean people.

"We have not received arms aid from China since last year (1982). What we are still receiving is some humanitarian assistance," said Prince Sihanouk of the assistance he received from China. He received the last arms assistance from China when he visited Beijing on 6 May of last year (1982), and since then China has changed to giving pharmaceutical products and other necessities instead.

"China used to give us arms; but this year it has not given us any, although it has given us clothing, food and other things. ASEAN countries, such as Malaysia, have not given us anything," Prince Sihanouk said with emphasis about the assistance from ASEAN countries, as if he was asking through the press if the ASEAN nations would give Kampuchea any aid.

After the ceremonies ended, the sound of Kampuchean xylophones and two-faced drums began to echo; and beautiful Kampuchean girls came out to dance on the stage opposite the pavillion. Prince Norodom Sihanouk and his entourage descended from the pavillion and walked toward a rest-house structure to have lunch there. The people abandoned the show. They ignored the dances even though they had not seen these kinds of things for a long time. They surrounded Prince Norodom Sihanouk and his group along the route from the pavillion to the luncheon.

Prince Norodom Sihanouk still maintained the personality of a generous and compassionate leader, still well loved and respected by the people as before; nothing had changed. He smiled as he greeted the people who came to welcome him along the walkway. He was heard saying "Orkun Na," meaning thank you, to the people who came to receive him and to show their loyalty to him--these were words that kept coming out of the mouth of a man who was the president of the Kampuchean coalition government.

"If there were an election I am confident that I would get as much as 80 percent of the support from the people," said Sihanouk, positively, as he referred to the loyalty the Kampuchean people showed him. And if elections were held he would certainly emerge the victor--which would prove whom the people

wanted as their leader. And even if Heng Samrin was invited to take part in the elections, he would not be a challenge to fear.

"At present we have 5,000 armed soldiers. Then there are an additional 5,000 men whom we have trained but who do not have arms yet. For military training we received help from two ASEAN countries," Prince Si Sawat Tomigo, Prince Sihanouk's personal spokesman, disclosed to SIAM MAI.

The Democratic Kampuchean forces which belong to Prince Sihanouk are called "Army National Sihanouk," ANS for short. These forces are divided into three groups: (1) the Khleang Mixurng forces; (2) the Moulinaka forces; and (3) the Oddor Tus forces. These last forces are a new group that has been formed by combining the forces at Ban Nong Samet with those at Ban Okasa--both of these camps are opposite the Thai Buri Rum Province--and then they moved to the new base, which is the last remaining post. Prince Si Sawat Tomigo revealed that a new base will be opened toward the end of this year. At present, he said, a new group of forces is being trained and weapons are being acquired for them.

At one point, Prince Norodom Sihanouk expressed his view about Thai Foreign Minister Siddhi Sawetsila's trip to Vietnam to propose to the Vietnamese that they withdraw their forces 30 kilometers from the Thai border. He said, "I agree with this proposal because it is a good one, and is a step toward the solution to the Kampuchean problem. But I believe that if the Vietnamese accepted this proposal they would also set forth a condition that would not allow the Kampuchians to set up refugee camps in the 30-kilometer area.

"My view is that there will be no agreement between Kampuchea and Vietnam, although I think negotiation is a good thing. Even regarding the report that China and Russia are trying to resume talks in order to normalize their relations, I think would be difficult. Moreover, I cannot see how China can make Vietnam accept the United Nations resolution requiring that Vietnam withdraw its forces from Kampuchea. And I do not think that the Vietnamese withdrawal is possible because at present there are almost 200,000 Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea. I think this is another Vietnamese trick to coax the world."

However, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of the coalition government of Kampuchea, stressed the absolute determination of the Kampuchians to rise when mother nature signals changes in the seasons; and such changes will tell the Kampuchians to launch an offensive against the aggressors. "Our capital city is not Tatum; our capital city is Phnom Penh, which we must take back," the Khmer head of state said with emphasis.

In the meantime, the Vietnamese instinctively know the signal, and are preparing to counter the Kampuchean offensive by rotating their forces in the area near the Thai border across from Buri Rum Province. It is certain that there will be bloodshed from the fighting to gain territory between the two sides, when the rain begins to fall.

12282

CSO: 4207/117

GOVERNMENT APPROVES FORMATION OF NEW POLITICAL PARTY

Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 12 Jun 83 p 8

[Text]

KUALA LUMPUR, Sat. — The Malaysian government has given the go-ahead to the new party set up by former Pan-Malaysian Islamic Party (Pas) president Datuk Mohamad Asri.

The Home Ministry has registered the Hizbul Muslimin Malaysia (Hamim) and ministry sources said the new party had been notified of the approval.

Hamim becomes the third Islam-based political party in Malaysia after Pas and Berjasa, a provincial party in Sabah.

Hamim was launched at a ceremony attended by about 1,000 people in Kota Bahru, in Kelantan, on March 24. Datuk Asri and his colleagues were forced to resign from Pas when the fundamentalist faction gained control of the party.

Datuk Asri, a former federal Cabinet minister and Mentri Besar of

Kelantan, said earlier that the aim of setting up Hamim was to rally Muslims who could no longer support Pas and were "wandering without aim or direction".

With its registration, Hamim now has three seats in Parliament as opposed to Pas which has one.

All three parliamentary seats are held by members in Kelantan.

Pas' sole MP is also from Kelantan.

Hamim is also represented by two state assemblymen in the Kelantan State Assembly.

Datuk Asri said yesterday he was grateful to the Registrar of Societies for taking only a short time to approve the registration of his party.

But he had yet to receive an official letter and only knew of the approval from newsmen. — Agencies.

CSO: 4200/665

NEW CALEDONIA

BRIEFS

AUSTRALIAN WARNING ON VIOLENCE--Canberra: The Melanesian independence movement in French-controlled New Caledonia was warned yesterday that it could expect no support from Australia if it resorted to violence in seeking political control of the Pacific island nation. The Foreign Minister, Mr Hayden, gave the warning during question time in reply to Mr Ross Free (Lab., NSW). Mr Hayden said the socialist Mitterrand government had inherited from the previous conservative administration a very complex and difficult situation in the territory. Australia welcomed France's latest initiative aimed at granting New Caledonia independence in time. Mr Hayden said he had told the Melanesian independence movement that whatever processes took place and whatever the people finally decided on the future form of administration in the territory, it should be achieved with France's goodwill and support. [Text] [Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 25 May 83 p 29]

CSO: 4200/660

MOSCOW'S INFLUENCE ON NUCLEAR PROTESTS FEARED

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 7 Jun 83 p 18

[Text]

The Minister of Defence, Mr Thomson, says communist groups may try to influence three new professional-based bodies formed to oppose nuclear war.

Mr Thomson said last night that the three bodies, being formed by doctors, scientists and engineers, should ensure they were receiving "positive information" on the nuclear issue.

He said such bodies were likely to be "targeted" by a group called the World Peace Council, which he said was an arm of the Soviet Foreign Affairs Ministry.

Mr Thomson's comments were immediately rejected by some members of the three professional bodies.

The minister had been asked by the *New Zealand Herald* to give his views on the formation of anti-nuclear organisations by people from professional backgrounds.

'Sucker Tucker'

Two such bodies have already been launched: Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War and Scientists Against Nuclear Arms. A third is being

formed: Engineers for Social Responsibility.

Mr Thomson, who recently said some peace groups produced "sucker tucker" or false propaganda, said last night that the three professional bodies could only make a positive contribution to the arms debate if they received positive, not negative, information.

Asked to name any communist group spreading propaganda in New Zealand, Mr Thomson cited the World Peace Council, which is understood to have a small branch here.

"It (the council) feeds interested parties the Moscow line that the United States is all bad and the Russians are all good," he said.

"Groups like those (the three professional bodies) are likely to be targeted by the World Peace Council."

One of the organisers of Scientists Against Nuclear Arms, Dr Peter Wills, said Mr Thomson should "find

out from his CIA sources what is really going on."

Dr Wills said most of his group's information came from scientific journals or from the United States Government under the American freedom of information legislation.

"Every sane academic source thinks a nuclear war is becoming more and more likely," said Dr Wills. "Mr Thomson doesn't seem to think so. I wonder who is advising him?"

Fact-finding

A member of the committee of the Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, Associate Professor Ian Holdaway, said the group tried to be "terribly professional." Medical and scientific journals were the basis of its information.

"We study the medical implications of nuclear war and put those before the public," Professor Holdaway said. "We are a non-political, non-emotive, fact-finding body."

The engineers' body will be launched next Tuesday. Its organiser, a Wellington engineer, Mr Gerald Coates, said he felt it was too early to engage in any controversy.

Mr Coates said the group would also look at other social issues, besides nuclear war.

The Opposition disarmament spokeswoman, Helen Clark, the MP for Mt Albert, said the formation of the three professionals' bodies showed how widespread the anti-nuclear movement had become.

She said Mr Thomson's remarks were like "the old story that when your argument is weak, you attack the merits of your opponents."

Helen Clark said the World Peace Council was so insignificant alongside the major disarmament groups that to bring it into the debate was a red herring.

SOVIET THREAT CALLS FOR STRONGER NAVY

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 28 May 83 p 12

[Text]

Future New Zealand navies would probably not have ships of the size of the latest Leander class additions to the fleet, says the Commodore Auckland, Commodore L. J. Tempero.

Addressing the annual meeting of the Auckland branch of the Navy League of New Zealand, Commodore Tempero said the cost of military equipment was doubling every three years.

He said there was an examination of defence requirements being carried out and he believed it would lead to significant changes in the makeup of the Navy and other areas of defence.

He suggested to his audience that the next time they were down at the Devonport wharves they should look at the frigates there and remember them.

Cost Rises

"I do not believe that if you were to go down to the wharf you would see four ships of that class sitting at the naval base when we

come to replace the present ones," he said.

The Commodore said the last new ship the Navy bought was HMNZS Canterbury in 1970 at a cost of \$28 million.

To replace her with a comparable ship today would cost between \$250 and \$400 million.

The reason for such rapid increases in the cost of military equipment was that it was developed for a specialist use and was accordingly purchased in small numbers.

Virtually New

The Government would not allow the Navy to buy a single piece of equipment that cost two-thirds of the entire defence budget.

In the future it was possible that out of a defence vote of \$700 million there could only be the purchase of one new plane.

He said that HMNZS Wellington, which is undergoing refit at Devonport, would be a virtually new ship when she was ready

and a far more capable vessel than those the Navy had at present.

Soviet Base

Commodore Tempero said that while there was no direct threat to the security of New Zealand, changes of government in Asia or the South Pacific and the incursion of foreign fleets had to be reckoned with.

The Soviet Union had moved its naval base 2400 miles closer to New Zealand with a base in Southeast Asia, where previously, the nearest base had been Vladivostok.

There were an increasing number of Soviet fishing vessels, research ships and submarines that had been around New Zealand waters in the past.

"They are not here for their health," the Commodore said.

● At the meeting, Mr J. L. Wilson was made a life member of the league and re-elected president. Mr D. R. Jaggard-Smith was re-elected chairman.

CSO: 4200/667

NEW ZEALAND, CHILE AGREE ON TIMBER SALES

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 24 May 83 p 16

[Article by Cameron Bennett]

[Text]

An agreement has been settled between New Zealand and Chile which will result in future joint-marketing of radiata pine.

Something of a safety mechanism, the agreement means both countries will sell their timber in such a way that both get a fair slice of the market without clashing through direct competition.

Although the finer details of the agreement have yet to be sorted out the partners have decided on the need for a flow of information in the scientific, technological and commercial fields.

Both countries have developed expertise in cultivating radiata pine and both have comparable areas of radiata plantations.

The joint agreement is the first of its kind between New Zealand and Chile.

Benefits

Chile's delegation leader, Mr Jaime Latorre, said both countries could learn from

one another. New Zealand, could learn from Chile on disease control and Chile from New Zealand on chip production.

Chile's radiata trade is worth about \$600 million a year.

The co-operation of both countries will not place them in the league of such major timber producers as Canada, the Soviet Union, the United States and Brazil, but Chilean and New Zealand forestry representatives see the liaison as a profitable one.

Growth

Mr Latorre considers radiata pine to have an enormous advantage over such timbers as douglas fir and a joint marketing strategy would ensure its success.

The radiata pine grows much quicker than North

American species and can be ready for milling within 11 years as opposed to 60 years for some other pine types.

Chile and New Zealand are two of the only countries in the world in which radiata pine thrives.

Distance

Both countries have similarities in their timber industries, including being equally disadvantaged by distance from the major markets of Japan, Korea and other Asian countries. Both will have substantial increases in wood available for export in the 1990s.

The Chilean delegation, which has had extensive discussions with New Zealand state and private timber producers, leaves on Thursday after further tours of forests and timber processing plants.

CSO: 4200/667

KOREA BEEF MARKET PROMISING

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 27 May 83 p 12

[Text]

An \$8 million sale of New Zealand beef to Korea — the first of boneless prime beef — has heartened exporters and raised hopes for a promising market.

New Zealand secured a contract for 1829 tonnes out of a 3000-tonne tender recently approved by Korean authorities.

The rest of the beef will be supplied by Australia. But the acting chairman of the New Zealand Meat Exporters' Council, Mr John Dotchin, said yesterday that Korea was impressed with New Zealand quality and could be a promising market with more orders to follow.

New Zealand beef is going to various markets in relatively small quantities but the sale to Korea represents the first major contract outside the United States for some time.

The beef for Korea will be supplied by various processors, the contract being co-ordinated by W. and R. Fletcher (NZ) Ltd.

Beef is much easier to sell than lamb. With the improvement in the United States market — the major outlet — since devaluation in March, market prices have exceeded the minimum payable to farmers under the supplementary minimum prices scheme.

CSO: 4200/667

LABOR LEADS IN POLL

Christchurch THE PRESS in English 15 Jun 83 p 4

[Text]

The Labour Party has maintained a substantial lead over the National Party in the latest "New Zealand Herald"-National Research Bureau poll.

Intending voters surveyed between May 28 and June 1 gave 48 per cent support to Labour, 41 per cent to National and 10 per cent to Social Credit.

Labour's seven-point lead compares with a 10-point lead a month earlier. Social Credit support remains low.

Between the April and May polls the Government retreated from an intended increase in motor vehicle licensing fees and, on May 23, announced an extension of the economic freeze until the end of February.

The survey covered 2000 eligible voters selected by random probability methods from New Zealand's 20 main population centres.

Voters were asked: "If an election had been held yesterday, which party would you have voted for?" The answers of intending voters are compared with answers in previous polls and with the results at the 1981 general election.

Eighteen per cent of eligible voters are uncommitted

(that is, they said they would not vote, or did not know, or refused to say which party they would vote for), compared with 17 per cent in April and 12 per cent who did not vote at the 1981 General Election.

The poll figures are subject to a maximum statistical sampling error of plus or minus 2 per cent.

The loyalty and switching patterns of current intending voters, with April figures in brackets, are.—

Of 1981 National voters, 92 per cent would remain loyal (89 per cent), 7 per cent would switch to Labour (9 per cent), and 1 per cent to Social Credit (2 per cent).

Of 1981 Labour voters, 92 per cent would remain loyal (93 per cent), 5 per cent would switch to National (6 per cent), 2 per cent to Social Credit (1 per cent), and 1 per cent to all others (none).

Of 1981 Social Credit voters, 44 per cent would remain loyal (45 per cent), 36 per cent would switch to Labour (40 per cent), 19 per cent to National (15 per cent), and 1 per cent to all others (none).

Of newly eligible voters, 31 per cent support National

(42 per cent), 60 per cent Labour (48 per cent), 7 per cent Social Credit (9 per cent), and 2 per cent all others (1 per cent).

Of 1981 non-voters who would vote now, 49 per cent support Labour (66 per cent), 42 per cent National (32 per cent), 8 per cent Social Credit (2 per cent), and 1 per cent all others (none).

Support for National is highest in Dunedin city, among people aged 55 and over, and among women. It is lowest in lower South Island provincial centres, among people aged 18 to 24, and among men.

Support for Labour is highest in lower South Island provincial centres, among people aged 45 to 54, and among women. It is lowest in Dunedin city, among people aged 25 to 34, and among men.

Support for Social Credit is highest in lower South Island provincial centres, among people aged 18 to 24, and among men. It is lowest in Christchurch city, among people aged 55 and over, and among women.

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	Election						
	May	Apr.	Nov.	July	May	Feb.	Nov.
	83	83	82	82	82	82	81
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
National	41	40	41	39	42	40	39
Labour	48	50	40	39	38	39	39
Scored	10	9	18	21	19	20	21
All others	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

OPPOSITION LEADER SEES END OF 'THINK BIG' BOOM

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 26 May 83 p 12

[Text]

DUNEDIN, May 24 (PA). — The Think Big boom for New Zealand industry and its workforce was already over, the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Lange, said.

Large-scale projects were expected to account for only about 16 percent of the total demand for heavy engineering during the 1980s, he told the Otago branch of the Institution of Professional Engineers of New Zealand.

"Not only is the Think Big boom over, but the pickings it did bring have been less than a full meal for New Zealand firms and their employees."

Most engineering, construction and related companies saw much less of the Think Big benefits than they anticipated, and less than they had a right to expect, Mr Lange said.

For example, he said, manhour estimates for off-site work for heavy engineering research association members had not been realised.

"In some cases, like the Clyde Dam, the forward estimate has been under-realised by as much as 70 percent."

Mr Lange pointed out that fulltime employment in the construction industry had declined by 22 percent since 1976.

"But note that nearly half of that decline took place since 1979 — the birth year of Think Big."

Overseas

Mr Lange said 70 percent of the work for the projects — or \$2.7 billion out of a total of \$3.75 billion financed abroad — had been undertaken overseas, with pre-fabricated parts being shipped to their New Zealand sites.

"Many of the projects offered for international tender are simply too large for private sector New Zealand firms to bid for on their own."

Imported labour had often been used in preference to training the local work force, he said.

Roads

However, Mr Lange refuted claims that opportunities for New Zealand engineering and construction firms were largely over.

For example, nearly half New Zealand's roads were unsealed, he said.

"Yet from 1976 to 1983 there has been a 12 percent decline in real roading expenditure. The construction industry must have been aghast last week to find the National Roads Board ended the year with an \$8 million surplus after they had been flatly turned down for more roading work by the Minister of Works a week earlier."

Scrutiny

Labour disagreed with the minister's "deliberate policy" of contracting work out from the ministry, such as the Clyde Dam project, to an overseas-dominated joint venture.

"The Ministry of Works, or any other government department, must be competitive and open to the widest public scrutiny for its actions and the cost at which it does its work."

"But labour cannot abide by the view that the ministry should be shelved in the interest of some free enterprise notion that has no basis or place in our economy," said Mr Lange.

The ministry should act as a catalyst to stimulate and promote development, he said.

LABOR PARTY SEEKS FIRMER TIES WITH UNIONS

Christchurch THE PRESS in English 28 May 83 p 1

[Text]

PA Wellington

The Labour Party yesterday announced moves to strengthen its relationship with the trade union movement.

The president of the Labour Party, Mr J. P. Anderton, told reporters after the national council meeting that a one-day seminar with all interested unions would be held before the party's annual conference in Auckland in September.

The meeting would aim to convince the union movement that real change for working people could only be brought about by a change of government.

The backing the Australian Labour Party received from the unions at the last election had proved how effective such support could be in attaining victory, Mr Anderton said.

The Australian unions had given the Labour Party support "financially, physically, and in a moral sense."

The September meeting would seek to build the ground-work for a "close and co-operative relationship with the trade union movement on the election of a Labour government and make it clear ... that the political act of electing a Labour government will, at a stroke, solve many of the problems of social injustice and inequality in terms of wages and salaries and conditions," Mr Anderton said.

The Australian unions had shown "not only a level of financial commitment but a level of moral support which we have not experienced here in recent times, although the relationship between the trade union movement and the Labour Party has been very close."

Mr Anderton said he was not criticising those unions which expressed their concerns through striking, but the message had to get across that "political action is in the end the most effective action."

"Some mutual trust and respect between the Government and the unions would help at the moment," Mr Anderton said.

The Labour Party wanted to build the basis for the trust and respect now.

"We at least will be able to show we can talk to the trade union movement — that'll be a change."

Part of the problem the country now faced was the Government's denying of a "positive and clear" role for the unions, Mr Anderton said.

"Negotiations in any meaningful sense are now farcical."

Mr Anderton said all trade unions would be invited to take part in the day-long meeting in September, whether or not they were affiliated to the Labour Party.

CSO: 4200/667

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS CONTINUES TO IMPROVE

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 30 May 83 p 4

[Text]

New Zealand's balance of payments continues to improve with exports in April exceeding imports by \$50.3 million. A similar pattern was evident in February and March.

The April imports figure of \$524.5 million is the lowest for 15 months. It is partially due to a nil importation of crude petroleum.

April exports were valued at \$574.8 million, according to provisional figures released by the Statistics Department.

Twelve months earlier the correspond-

ing figures were: exports \$552.5 million; imports \$689.3 million.

For the 10 months to April this year imports exceeded exports by \$51.6 million which is considerably lower than the figure of \$699 million last year.

Total merchandise trade for the 10 months to April this year amounted to exports of \$6195.1 million (\$5357.9 million for the corresponding 10 months last year) and imports \$6246.7 million (\$6056.9 million last year).

CSO: 4200/667

POLL PLACES MULDOON IN LEAD

Christchurch THE PRESS in English 16 Jun 83 p 4

[Text]

The Prime Minister, Mr Muldoon, has regained favour as the politician New Zealanders most want to lead them — but not by much.

His support in the latest "New Zealand Herald"-National Research Bureau survey is 26 per cent, compared with 24 per cent for the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Lange.

A month earlier Mr Lange had been ahead of Mr Muldoon by 28 per cent to 25 per cent. Now Mr Lange has dropped four points and Mr Muldoon has gained one, restoring Mr Muldoon's former lead.

Support for the Social Credit leader, Mr Beetham, remains unchanged at 4 per cent — equal to that for Mr D. F. Quigley, who was sacked from the National Cabinet in June last year.

Others in the list are the Labour Party's deputy leader, Mr G. W. R. Palmer, with 3 per cent support; Mr M. J. Minogue, the National Party member for Hamilton West, and Mrs Ann Hercus, the Labour Party member for Lyttelton, each with 2 per cent; and the former Labour Party leader, Sir Wallace Rowling, with 1 per cent.

The "Herald"-N.R.B. poll covered 2000 eligible voters selected by random probability methods from the country's 20 main population centres. The poll was taken between May 28 and June 1.

People were asked: "If you were able to vote for any politician in New Zealand to be Prime Minister, for whom would you vote?" The responses, and responses in previous polls, were:—

	May	April	Nov	May	Feb	Nov
	83	83	82	82	82	81
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Muldoon	26	25	26	27	23	30
Lange	24	28	16	9	5	6
Quigley	4	3	5	1	—	—
Beetham	4	4	9	9	13	13
Palmer	3	2	—	—	—	—
Minogue	2	2	2	3	2	2
Hercus	2	2	2	3	—	—
Rowling	1	2	10	11	15	12
All others	5	5	7	10	14	11
Don't know	22	20	18	20	21	20
None	7	7	5	7	7	6

The poll figures are subject to a maximum statistical sampling error of plus or minus 2 per cent.

Among the all others, a 1 per cent response was recorded for the Attorney-General, Mr McLay, the Minister of Transport, Mr Gair, and the Labour Party member for Wanganui, Mr C. R. Marshall.

Mr Muldoon is rated more highly by men (27 per cent) than by women (24 per cent). He receives his highest ratings among Dunedin city residents (38 per cent), people aged 55 and over (30 per cent), and National Party supporters (68 per cent). His lowest ratings are among residents of lower South Island provin-

cial centres (14 per cent), people aged 35 to 44 (22 per cent), and Labour Party supporters (2 per cent).

Mr Lange is rated more highly by men (26 per cent) than by women (23 per cent). He receives his highest ratings among residents of lower South Island provincial centres (27 per cent), people aged 18 to 24 (27 per cent), and Labour Party supporters (55 per cent). His lowest ratings are among residents of upper South Island provincial centres (18 per cent), people aged 45 to 54 (20 per cent), and National Party supporters (1 per cent).

Mr Beetham is rated more highly by men (5 per cent) than by women (3 per

cent). He receives his highest ratings among residents of lower North Island provincial centres (5 per cent), people aged 18 to 24 (6 per cent), and Social Credit supporters (44 per cent). His

lowest ratings are among Wellington city residents (2 per cent), people aged 55 and over (2 per cent), and National Party supporters (1 per cent).

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CSO: 4200/667

OIL EXPLORERS SHOWING MORE CAUTION

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 30 May 83 p 1

[Text]

Hunt Petroleum's plans to drill in the Great South Basin appear bogged down. The Dallas-based firm is having trouble finding another foreign partner to share costs, and there is still no agreement to bring Hunt's Penrod 78 rig to New Zealand.

And the Australian giant BHP has pulled out of a consortium with a licence area south-east of the Maui field, apparently on the grounds that the area is not worthwhile.

Most of the more than 40 remaining licence areas, both on and offshore, appear to remain under investigation.

East Coast

The Benreoch, a semi-submersible drilling rig being built in Korea for a private sector-Petrocorp consortium, is now expected off the Taranaki coast to start its drilling programme about September.

BP-Shell-Todd, a consortium which holds licence areas off the South Island east coast, is likely to make a decision soon on hiring a rig to start its drilling programme early next year.

Energy and oil shares have had a good run on the stock exchange after Petrocorp's discovery of oil in its Tuhua 1 well near Waitara, which was the state-owned

explorer's fourth encouraging find out of five wells sunk in a row.

New Zealand has so far escaped the cutback in exploration which has affected many parts of the world in the wake of falling oil prices and an oversupply of oil and gas.

Mr V. J. Dark, the director of exploration and gas development for the Ministry of Energy, said that there were so far no worries that overseas woes would filter through here.

"Obviously there is a change of attitude," he said. "People are looking more closely at spending."

"Exploration companies get a certain budget, and a lot have been tightened up."

Mr Dark said the only pullout to date had been BHP, which in May 1981 was awarded prospecting licence area 115 south-east of the Maui field in partnership with Fletcher Challenge and Petrocorp.

The pullout means the end of work in area 115 by that consortium. Mr Dark said the decision followed interpretation of seismic data which produced a conclusion that a well would not be worthwhile.

Partnership

Hunt Petroleum — one of the best-known foreign

explorers, thanks to its much-publicised row with the Government over the so-called \$3 a barrel levy — has been making little apparent progress in arranging a rig for its Great South Basin programme.

The Dallas firm, which is in partnership with Petrocorp, has been scouring the world to find another partner to share some of the risk.

But Mr James Young, the representative for Hunt in Wellington, said most of the firms contacted had declined to join.

Mr Young said the firms which rejected Hunt's overtures had cited the bad weather of the Great South Basin, the difficulties of extracting any oil found, and the availability of better prospects elsewhere in view of the world oil glut.

One of the companies is the Mitsui Oil Exploration Co Ltd, of Japan, which had been offered up to a half share in the Hunt concession.

The only oil company yet to decide on the offer is the South Korean state-owned Petroleum Development Corporation. The corporation is still studying the Hunt proposal and a decision is expected in early June.

Even if the South Koreans reject the offer, Hunt still plans to continue.

Mr Yonosuke Shinagawa, an exploration manager for Mitsui Oil Exploration, said the Hunt offer was for the third phase of the exploration, during which partners in the project would be required to make two wildcat drillings by April 1985.

"The offer presents a big risk and a big challenge," Mr Shinagawa said. "The conditions are similar to those of the Beaufort and North Sea and the water is deep."

"The cost of two wildcats would be in the range of \$US40 million to \$US50 million. One partner would need to come up with at least one-third of that amount as the minimum outlay."

"There are similarities, but there are also differences between the geology of Bass Strait (between Victoria and Tasmania, where oil has been found) and that of the Great South Basin. We examined those differences and decided to reject the offer."

Penrod 78

The Great South Basin is still being considered by Hunt Petroleum, but Mr Young is unable to say when drilling might start.

"Penrod 78 will certainly be the rig used if the programme goes ahead," he said. "It is almost finished."

OIL, GAS POSSIBILITIES PROMISING

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 28 May 83 p 3

[Article by Brian Woodley]

[Text]

THE FRUITS of seismic work carried out about two years ago are now being plucked as Petrocorp finds it difficult to sink a well in north Taranaki without striking oil and gas.

Four of the five wells drilled in the last six months have discovered promising hydrocarbon deposits — not all that surprising, according to the Minister of Energy, Mr Birch.

Petrocorp's onshore exploration in Taranaki, now using a rig brought from Australia, has focused on drilling into a series of geologically promising structures, earlier mapped and charted by seismic exploration.

'Bubbles'

Mr Birch has described these structures as a series of "bubbles," relatively small in size, but frequent in numbers. No information has been given on exactly how many of these bubbles have been charted.

The McKee field, discovered in 1980, was one such bubble. Since then others have been found in

wells at the Stratford, Kaimiro and Pouri sites, and more recently at Tuhua.

According to Mr Birch, the prospects for these wells striking it lucky were always good. He qualifies his comments with the cautious note that much work has to be done before their commercial viability is confirmed.

Chunk

None of them are particularly large but, developed carefully, they could provide a significant chunk of New Zealand's crude oil supplies in future years.

Crude oil is the one key commodity that New Zealand oil explorers have until now failed to find in a significant quantity. Instead, the nation has made do by trying to find the best uses for its large reserves of oil's junior cousin — natural gas.

Gas and oil are always found together in varying quantities (it is not readily appreciated that the Maui and Kapuni gas fields also contain oil, albeit in small amounts), but whereas the big oil

producers such as those in the Middle East have been in the habit of flaring-off gas as a useless item, New Zealand has chosen to reticulate it through the North Island for domestic use.

Maui and Kapuni gas is now also being used to power motor vehicles courtesy of the compressed natural gas programme, and more lately for a feedstock in major energy projects. The next step, once the Motunui gas to gasoline plant is completed, will be to turn it into petrol.

Busiest

But between now and 1986, when the Motunui plant should be in production, the oil search will continue at a pace never before seen in New Zealand.

This year is by far the busiest so far for oil exploration, with onshore seismic work and drilling taking place in several regions — notably Taranaki and Westland.

A busy programme of offshore drilling is also being carried out or planned, at sites off Taranaki, the West Coast of the South Island and the Great South Basin.

CSO: 4200/667

TRADE TERMS WORST IN THREE YEARS

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 7 Jun 83 p 1

[Text]

New Zealand's terms of trade deteriorated by two points during the three months to the end of March to reach their lowest quarterly level for at least three years.

The annual terms of trade index fluctuated from 86 to 76 between 1978 and 1982 and the lowest quarterly index since 1980 was the 74 recorded in the last quarter of last year.

The terms of trade index for the first quarter of the year was 72 — two points down on the December 1982 quarter and six points lower than for the March quarter last year.

Terms of trade is the ratio of export prices to import prices, that is, an index of the purchasing power in units of imports to a fixed quantity of exports.

The index for import prices compiled by the Statistics Department increased by 1.3 per cent while the export price index decreased by 1.1 per cent.

The Statistics Department says an increase in the cost of imported food and petroleum contributed

to the decline in the terms of trade, and on the export side wool prices dropped by 3.9 per cent and butter prices by 1.4 per cent.

The effect was partly offset by a 1.9 per cent rise in export meat prices.

The Minister of Overseas Trade, Mr Cooper, said yesterday that the statistics showed how well New Zealand exporters were performing.

"If we were working on the same volumes as we were in, say, 1975, we would be in a very precarious position," he said.

Mr Cooper said he was surprised at the decline, but said good prospects for some products such as aluminium and timber pulp were grounds for an expected improvement.

The figures would look much worse without the wage and price freeze, he said.

"There is no doubt whatever, that if we did not have the freeze and we were adding, say, 13 per cent to 15 per cent inflation to our exported products, we would be very sorely pressed economically."

CSO: 4200/667

LABOR PLANS WAGE FREEZE FIGHT

Christchurch THE PRESS in English 25 May 83 p 1

[Text]

PA

Wellington

The Federation of Labour yesterday opted for rolling stoppages, rather than a one-off national strike, as the most effective means of fighting the Government's extended wage freeze.

The F.O.L. executive decision, calling on affiliated unions to step up action against "employer attacks on low-paid workers, living standards and rights," was branded by the Minister of Labour, Mr Bolger, as destructive.

Mr Bolger said he was sad rather than angry at the decision.

"I am sad that the F.O.L. is so determined to be destructive that it does not seem to have enough time to be constructive," he said.

He did not know how long New Zealanders would have to wait to hear constructive proposals.

"I would like to think that that is their approach in the future," he said.

The federation's secretary, Mr K. G. Douglas, said last evening that the June 7 meeting of the executive would put the finishing touches on the over-all campaign of industrial activity.

The resolution adopted by the executive yesterday said that the industrial action

"should be ongoing, as opposed to a one-off national stoppage."

Mr Douglas said that there had been suggestions from some district councils and unions that the federation should call a national strike of 24-hour or 48-hour duration.

"But the executive believes that that is not the best way to approach the situation. Ongoing activity is called for in this situation," he said.

The Employers Federation's director of advocacy, Mr Max Bradford, described yesterday's decision as an indication that the F.O.L. was "far from reality."

"It is an indication of just how far away it is from the thinking of trade union membership," he said.

Mr Bradford said it was imperative the parties get back into discussion until agreement was reached on short-term and long-term wage-fixing.

The Federated Storemen and Packers' Union, which

is not affiliated to the F.O.L., will consider its attitude to the extended freeze at its biennial conference in Taupo today.

Earlier yesterday, Mr Bolger had urged trade unionists to abandon their \$20 a week wage-rise campaign.

Speaking at the Auckland Federated Farmers' conference, he advocated a four-man Arbitration Court to deal with wage claims at the end of the wage-price freeze.

Christchurch freight-forwarding workers walked off the job yesterday in protest against the Government's regulations suspending

agreements on reimbursing allowances.

They are the first Canterbury workers to take industrial action since the announcement by the Government of the extension of the wage freeze. However, they are not the first to take action against the freeze itself. Clothing workers

went on strike on October 1 last year.

The freight-forwarding workers walked off just before 3 p.m., leaving goods in waggons in railway sidings.

The Auckland Engineers' Union, the largest in the district, yesterday announced plans to conduct a "months long" series of stop-work meetings in a campaign to combat the wage freeze.

Their union's secretary, Mr J. A. Butterworth, said that the plans were made at an executive meeting on Monday and at an organisers' meeting yesterday.

"We are deliberately being legislated into an ineffectual position and we can no longer idly sit by and watch the Prime Minister extend the freeze at whim," said Mr Butterworth.

Oil industry union officials in Auckland said they would meet tomorrow to plan action against the freeze.

GOVERNMENT DEFICIT SOARS

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 28 May 83 p 24

[Text]

PORT MORESBY, Friday. — The Papua New Guinea Government deficit is expected to grow to a record 109 million kina (\$145 million) by the end of this year.

This is the conclusion of the Bank of Papua New Guinea's quarterly economic bulletin released yesterday.

The bank said the 1982 deficit rose to 93 million kina, an overrun of five million kina on the budgeted outcome.

In the November 1982 Budget, substantial spending cutbacks were introduced for the 1983 year. (Papua New Guinea's financial year runs from January to December.)

"Nevertheless, overall expenditure is budgeted to grow by nearly 10 per cent and a record deficit of 109 million kina is envisaged," the bulletin said.

"Financing of the shortfall is again expected to depend heavily on overseas commercial borrowings."

There were signs the economic downturn had bottomed out, but overall conditions remained extremely depressed.

This was reflected in the slowing of the rate of deterioration of consumption, improved expectations regarding recovery overseas and better prices for a number of commodities.

"It also reflected the improved profit position of key companies, notably Bougainville Copper Ltd and the large trading houses," the bulletin said.

"However, overall conditions remained extremely depressed, with the local business climate reported to have declined slightly in the quarter (December) in Port Moresby, Lae, Rabaul and Madang, and to have fallen markedly in the North Solomons and to have been steady in the Highlands."

Fixed investment on aggregate remained high in the 1982-December quarter mainly because of the Ok Tedi gold and copper project. Bougainville Copper Ltd also commissioned its 12th mill.

"Excluding these, there was little private expenditure during the quarter," the bulletin said.

In building and construction, the bank estimated work in the last half of 1982 was 40-50 per cent below what it was in 1981.

Manufacturing continued to decline at a rate of about 5 per cent.

CSO: 4200/661

SOMARE WARNS PROVINCE LEADERS

Melbourne THE AGE in English 24 May 83 p 6

[Text]

PORT MORESBY, 23 May. — Papua New Guinea's 19 provincial governments face suspension if they continue to build political empires and forget about the villagers they serve.

The Prime Minister, Mr Michael Somare, gave this warning today at the start of a four-day Premiers' Council meeting in Madang.

He was referring to legislation introduced into Parliament last week which will give the National Executive Council — Cabinet — power to suspend provincial governments.

The bill has wide support among both Government and Opposition backbenchers.

Mr Somare today proposed a provincial government audit office to keep a close check on spending. "Many provincial governments have got away with appalling financial irresponsibility because they have not had to answer to auditors

regularly," he told the Premiers.

Complaints

He said they had failed properly to account for their actions and spending. "You have treated the members of the national Parliament with contempt," Mr Somare said. "You have failed to maintain many of the functions handed over to you by the national Government."

"The people continually complain to me that many of the services you are meant to provide no longer exist. Many of you have failed to do anything but build up your own political empires." Many Premiers had expressed concern over the legislation which could see provincial governments suspended.

"I don't see why. If you are doing your job properly you won't have any problems," Mr Somare said. "Provincial governments will only be suspended if they have shown themselves to be thoroughly incompetent or irresponsible."

—AAP.

CSO: 4200/661

PENALTIES BOOSTED ON CRIME, TRIBAL FIGHTS

Melbourne THE AGE in English 23 May 83 p 9

[Text]

PORT MORESBY, 22 May. — Papua New Guinea has increased jail terms under the Criminal Code in a bid to combat tribal fighting and rising urban crime.

The higher penalties are aimed at making punishment more suitable to modern conditions and to give magistrates less discretion when sentencing.

The man behind the legislation is a Government backbencher, Mr Thomas Negints, who lives in the highlands where tribal fighting has caused 523 deaths and \$A26.7 million damage in the past three years.

Mr Negints pushed through Parliament last week his package of private members bills with almost unanimous support from the Government and the Opposition. Crime is such an important issue in PNG that he was able to do this six months before a Government committee is due to finish a review of the Criminal Code.

He said that when PNG's criminal laws were being framed they did not allow for rapid economic, social, cultural and political change. "The end result of these rapid changes is an ever-increasing breakdown of law and order," Mr Negints said.

"The present penalties imposed on criminals are very weak. Criminals enjoy very short holidays in prisons today. When they come out of the jails they, without any fear at all, go ahead and commit more crimes."

He said the initial legislators left too much to the discretion of magistrates and judges. "If a magistrate or a judge wants to take an extreme decision he can commit a criminal to one day or one month or even one hour imprisonment," Mr Negints said.

Those now convicted of breaking and entering will be sent to jail for at least three years and a maximum of five. The penalty previously was up to three years. Those taking part in group fighting in which someone is killed will be imprisoned for not less than four years and not more than six. This offence previously also carried a three year maximum.

Mr Negints said PNG was not gaining in social and economic development when the problems of law and order were on the rise.

— AAP

CSO: 4200/661

PHILIPPINES

MARCOS HITS SELECTIVE SUGAR SUBSIDY OF EEC

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 17 Jun 83 pp 1, 6

[Text] President Marcos yesterday criticized the European Economic Community (EEC) for subsidizing its sugar producers, adversely affecting other sugar-producing countries such as the Philippines and South American states.

Marcos added, during a talk with a group of White House fellows who called on him in Malacañang, that the EEC sugar subsidy is one of the protective measures adopted by developed countries and which have resulted in low prices of commodities, particularly those produced and exported by developing countries like the Philippines.

What hurts, the President observed, is that while this protectionism depressed prices of commodity exports of the Third World, the prices of manufactured products exported by the developed states have increased by 10 percent.

In connection with the sugar issue, the government has expressed its concern over a move in the US congress allowing duty-free Caribbean sugar to enter the market.

The move, if implemented with the approval of a bill known as the Caribbean Basin Recovery Act, could cause a reduction in the Philippine share of the US sugar market.

In a note verbale sent to the state department in Washington, D.C., the Philippine government has suggested that the country be assured of ample share of the American sugar market--equivalent to 25 percent of the 2.6-million tons (raw value) in the event the measure is passed by the US couples. [as published]

The President also told the White House Fellows that American military presence in Asia is vital to the peace and security of the region.

The withdrawal of American presence will mean the entry of Soviet domination in the region, the President said. All five ASEAN countries and small countries, like Burma, Pakistan, Afghanistan put together cannot even equal the strength of Vietnam alone, he added.

"So we can see what would happen if for some reason or other American military presence is eliminated by the removal of military facilities in the Philippines," he said.

The President also said that the state and the church have no quarrel, although some individuals had abandoned the principles and ideal of the church and have been committing crimes.

Such individuals, the President said, are free to debate and discuss various issues but the moment they commit crimes, they will be dealt with in accordance with law.

The President also told the White House Fellows that he would like to be remembered as the man who put his country on the way to true and authentic freedom.

He pointed out that authentic freedom means not only political independence but economic independence and that, therefore, a leader must learn about such things as balance of payments, growth rate, per capita income and the like.

The President also said the Philippines is committed to the policy of redistribution of the fruits of modernization and progress of a revitalized economy as soon as possible.

In the event American presence in the region is withdrawn, the President warned, the Communists will not only dominate the region but also that of Malacca Straits, South China Sea and the sea lane of the Indian Ocean.

It is for this reason that the communists have been trying to infiltrate the church, the military and schools and are clamoring for the withdrawal of American facilities, the President said.

On the government party system, the President said responsibility for legislation belongs to both the executive and the legislative who meet in party caucus to decide grave national issues.

"So we have a government of consensus," the President said. "No matter how powerful the President is, he cannot act without the party caucus deciding to support him.

CSO: 4200/663

PHILIPPINES

REWARD FOR BALWEG'S CAPTURE

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 20 Jun 83 pp 1, 14

[Text] Gen. Fabian C. Ver, Armed Forces chief of staff, has ordered the release of ₱200,000 for the capture, dead or alive, of rebel priest Conrado M. Balweg to allay fears that the reward money will not be given.

Ver said in an interview that the money is now deposited at a local bank in Baguio City.

Balweg, alias Ka Dado and Ka Primo, has been reported to be on the run from his group after he allegedly ordered the liquidation of two of his bodyguards on suspicion that they were interested in the bounty.

The slain bodyguards were identified as a certain Siddayao, of Basao, and one Bar-ang, of Dananao, both in Kalinga-Apayao. Both belonged to the Kalinga tribe.

Siddayao was liquidated sometime last April, while Bar-ang was killed last month.

Reports disclosed that the killings have angered the relatives of the two, who were reported to have armed themselves to avenge their death.

Balweg has reportedly been shifting base in barangays Bugnay, Buscalan, and Balbalan for fear of getting trapped by relatives of Siddayao and Bar-ang.

Sources said Balweg and his men were seen in the town of Tinglayan lately, asking for food and medicines.

Meanwhile, Col. Rogelio C. Aguana, Constabulary commander of Mt. Province, and his men are now in the hinterland areas of the province to give aid to other victims of Balweg.

Intelligence reports said military has informed the tribesmen about the killings made by Balweg and his group.

CSO: 4200/663

PHILIPPINES

BARANGAY CHIEF KILLED

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 21 Jun 83 p 10

[Article by Owen Masaganda]

[Text] Camp Bagong Diwa, Taguig, Metro Manila, June 20--A barangay captain and his chief security man were killed by unidentified men believed to be illegal loggers supporting the New People's Army in barangay San Vicente, Basud, Camarines Norte, last Friday night.

Basud Mayor Silverio F. Quinones identified the victims as Eustacio Mitra, barangay captain of San Vicente, Basud, Camarines Norte; and barangay tanod chief Vicente Sibico.

Quinones arrived in this camp this morning with Mayor Benjamin A. Carnet of Bula, Camarines Sur to receive their award for helping the AFP in the campaign against insurgency in their town during the 8th foundation day of the PC brigade held in this camp this morning.

Quinones said illegal loggers supporting the New People's Army were active in the isolated areas of San Vicente. The victims, Quinones said, suffered stab wounds from an ice pick so that the military operating in the area would not hear any gunfire.

Meanwhile, Col. Rolando Roque, 60th PC Battalion commander reported that one of the NPA suspects who raided the town of Basud last week, had been apprehended. His name was withheld for security reasons. The suspect, according to Roque, had named some of the raiders, including the leader.

Fifteen assorted firearms, including 13 M-16 Armalite rifles and two handguns, were taken by the NPA raiders together with more than ₱10,000 cash from the municipal treasury vault.

CSO: 4200/663

PHILIPPINES

COLUMNIST URGES CONSIDERATION FOR INNOCENT

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 18 Jun 83 p 6

[Article by Apolonio Battala]

[Text] In the hazy no-man's-land, there are the "sympathizers." Who are the sympathizers? There is no clear-cut definition.

It is a broad term used to describe people who "sympathize" with the rebels. But how does one show sympathy? There are various ways, one can be sure of that. A friend of the rebels who go out of his way to give them food or clothing is undoubtedly a sympathizer. [as published]

A man who admits into his house in the dead of the night a group of armed men who turn out to be rebels, give them food and shelter for several hours, may be considered by some as a sympathizer. [as published] Even if the fellow is not threatened with bodily harm, the presence of the armed men is intimidation. But he has a lot of explaining to do if he has to overcome the presumption that he is a sympathizer.

A sympathizer may be somebody who has had to give money to people he knows are rebels.

Sympathy is never judged by what goes on in the mind but by one does and says. [as published] If, for instance, a man says outright that he sympathizes with the cause of the rebels, then he must be a sympathizer. He is a candidate for interrogation, at least.

From time to time, the regional commands report the surrender of hundreds of sympathizers. It would be enlightening if a study were made on just how each of them came to be called a sympathizer.

By themselves the figures are susceptible to misinterpretation. They may lead the public to believe that the rebel movement has become very strong, for having hundreds of sympathizers in just one province endows the movement with strength. For all we know, these are just plain folk who wish to be left alone.

If the numbers of sympathizers who surrender are taken by the public as a gauge of strength, the psychological effect may or may not be harmful to

the government. The surrender may be considered as a gain for the government, but the public will tend to ask how so many people became sympathizers.

The more important thing to consider is the plight of the reluctant sympathizers. There are many lonely farmhouses and isolated barangays that are not amply protected by the Armed Forces. If the people in those places do not cooperate with the rebels when asked, they can be killed. If it becomes known that they cooperated, they may be considered by the law enforcers as enemy. This is the problem in all guerrilla-type conflicts. It is the existence of such pockets of population that provides the steam for the anti-government forces. Since the conflict is a question of life and death for the combatants, the law enforcers have to presume that in some places, seemingly harmless folk are enemy.

Let us go back to the matter of surrender. If a group of alleged sympathizers surrender, they have to go back to their homes. [as published] If on returning home and thereafter they are not given ample protection by the government from the rebels, they will be back to square one.

The solution would be either to consistently provide adequate protection or to drive away the rebels from the area. Because of inadequate military manpower, the latter alternative seems to be the one that is being given more weight by the authorities. But it requires good intelligence work to detect rebel movements in the sparsely populated hinterlands, more so if the rebels are natives of the place.

One may not sympathize with the cause, but if he is a relative or a friend, he finds it difficult to refuse aid when it is asked of him.

If the objective of the government is to win the hearts and minds of the people, it should go easy on those who are caught in the middle.

CSO: 4200/663

PHILIPPINES

FOUR REBEL PRIESTS 'DISOWNED' BY CHURCH SUPERIORS

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 19 Jun 83 p 7

[Text] Four Catholic priests who joined the New People's Army in Northern Luzon have been "disowned" by their church superiors.

The four "rebel priests" were identified as Fathers Conrado Balweg, Bruno Ortega and his cousin Cirilo Ortega, and Nilo Valerio.

Father Balweg, the best-known of them, is suspected by the military of being the top NPA leader in the Cordillera mountains.

Bishop Cezar Raval of Abra, Balweg's home province, reportedly said in a dialogue with ranking regional military officials yesterday that the church was still trying to convince the four to leave the NPA.

The bishop was quoted as saying that they ceased to represent the Catholic church when they "chose the path of communism which does not believe in God." (AFP)

CSO: 4200/664

PHILIPPINES

KBL REVISES ECONOMIC PLAN

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 22 Jun 83 pp 1, 8

[Text] The Kilusang Bagong Lipunan approved yesterday a number of measures to maintain the momentum of the economy, conserve foreign exchange, rationalize the oil industry and protect consumers.

Meeting for five hours in Malacanang, the caucus under the chairmanship of President Marcos, approved the:

- .Dismantling of the Consumer Price Equalization Fund (CPEF), which has maintained the prices of oil and oil products at a level lower than that dictated by market factors.

- .Deferment of five of the major industrial projects--the petrochemical complex, pulp and paper plants, aluminum smelter, alcogas plant, and the high-horsepower diesel engine plant--until they could be supported by the world investment and credit situation and the country's debt and balance of payments position.

- .Acceleration of the remittance of foreign exchange earnings by exporters because of the improvement of commodity prices for Philippine exports.

- .A review by Prime Minister Cesar E. A. Virata and by the Executive Committee, of all major infrastructure, power and other capital projects and the postponement of those that will need big foreign credits that would adversely affect the country's international credit standing and ability to generate foreign exchange for repayment.

The Executive Committee was directed to identify and develop smaller scale projects with minimum external investment, such as integrated area and water development projects, commercial agricultural projects and regional and municipal development projects and livelihood support services development projects.

- .Approval of a \$130-million in projects under the Philippine-U.S. military bases agreement. This is part of the compensation package obtained in the 1979 Agreement although under the new agreement, a \$900 million package will be available to the Philippines.

.Creation of a committee to study possible remedial measures to alleviate the deleterious effects on laborers and consumers with the rationalization of the oil industry and its projects, and in coping with the problem of the prices of oil products.

The committee will look into the maintenance of fuel supply and its distribution to those involved in mass transport, carriers of consumer items, survival fishermen, users of communal and small irrigation pumps, and small agricultural machines, especially those under the farm cooperatives.

The group was also instructed to study the increase of taxes on conspicuous consumption, such as increased fees in the registration of luxury cars, travel, and importation of luxury goods.

The committee will be headed by Trade and Industry Minister Roberto Ongpin with Ministers Arturo Tanco, Jose Dans, Jose Rono and Conrado Estrella as members.

In dismantling the Consumer Price Equalization Fund, the President noted the CPEF is no longer able to serve its basic purpose of protecting consumers against the uncertainties of the international energy picture. The LOI dismantling the fund also noted that continuation of government support to the CPEF has meant unwanted tax increases and the reduction of priority development projects.

The President directed the Board of Energy to devise an automatic adjustment mechanism in the regulation of oil companies to promptly reflect in the price of oil products changes in the world price of crude oil, the foreign exchange rate of the peso, refining and distribution charges, and other market forces that determine the prices of oil products.

The BOE will also look into the profitability of oil companies, allowing them only a reasonable rate of return on investment, following the accepted principles of public utility regulation.

The President called a meeting of the Cabinet on June 28 on the budget to implement the broad decision of the caucus. He said this meant that while maintaining the measures taken to maintain the stability of the currency, the momentum of development in the countryside, in agriculture and industry must be maintained.

He said that contrary to the impression of some observers, the government has concentrated most of its expenditures on agriculture in the form of irrigation, farm-to-market roads, subsidy for fertilizers, subsidy for crop insurance, subsidy for agrarian reform, support extended to Masagana 99 and Maisan, dissemination of post-harvest education, warehousing, bakahan, fisheries, and the overall umbrella for the livelihood program or the KKK which has involved the countryside.

The caucus noted that there has been a decided improvement in the domestic economy. Inflation has been brought down from 18 to 6.8 percent nationwide, and to 6.1 percent in Manila.

Commodity prices were also inching up, with coconut oil as a prime example. As a product that affects purchasing power in the countryside, its price has gone up to an unexpected high of 31 cents a pound as against a low of 18 cents last year.

Copper has increased from a low of 60 cents in 1982 and as of yesterday was quoted at 79 cents a pound. Sugar is now 10.28 cents, from a low point of 6 cents a pound. Prices of wood products have also improved considerably.

From January to April, there was a 13 percent increase in industrial activities over the same period last year. This was shown in a survey of 800 companies involved in industrial activities.

Textiles are running 38 percent ahead of last year's figures. Electronics are up by 13 percent. Some integrated circuit companies in the electronics sector are registering an increase of as much as 40 percent over last year's exports. Energy generation, for the first four months, showed an increase of 2 percent.

Foreign exchange earnings from increased commodity prices have been delayed and payments will come at the second part of the year. Because of the delay, the government is seeking acceleration of remittances of all foreign exchange earnings with the assistance of all trading partners.

CSO: 4200/664

PHILIPPINES

DEVELOPMENT BANK OF PHILIPPINES OVERHAUL NEEDED

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 16 Jun 83 p 21

[Text] The government has been asked by the World Bank to complete a financial rehabilitation program for the Development Bank of the Philippines as soon as possible.

This is one of the urgent recommendations made by the WB in connection with its survey on the agricultural credit situation in the country.

According to the WB report, the "magnitude of DBP's problems with regard to liquidity, solvency and viability is so serious that without a major financial and institutional restructuring, its capability to function as a development bank either in industry or agriculture would stand significantly eroded."

The rehabilitation plan required for the DBP, the WB added, would involve a realistic evaluation of DBP's portfolio and net worth, a plan for the rehabilitation of subprojects, government equity contribution to restore DPB's solvency and viability, institutional and financial arrangements to take over uncollectible or dormant accounts, and institutional reforms to upgrade its overall efficiency.

In a recent interview, DBP Chairman Cesar C. Zalamea disclosed that charter amendments to clothe the DBP with the powers and functions of an expanded commercial bank were being readied to improve the deposit-generating capability of the bank.

The proposal also calls for the DBP to act more as a wholesale industrial bank after it is authorized to undertake commercial banking activities.

The WB study conceded the DBP faces "serious financial difficulties mainly because of its heavy arrearages."

In agricultural lending, the WB report said that the DBP was operating at a negative margin due to high costs of funds, high administrative costs, insufficient staff to supervise sub-loans and functional limitations in providing total banking service, especially working capital loans.

Since the DBP is a term institution, and not a primary mobilizer of deposits, the cost of its domestic funds (except for government equity and loans) will continue to be higher than that for deposit banks.

As such, it cannot be competitive with deposit banks in mobilizing resources.

CSO: 4200/663

PHILIPPINES

CENTRAL BANK MAY OK NEW ONE BILLION DOLLAR LOANS

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 22 Jun 83 p 9

[Text] The Central Bank said yesterday that some \$1.107 billion in new foreign loans may still be authorized for the rest of the year.

However, the CB said it will be extremely selective in approving new loans because of the sizeable foreign loan requirements of projects proposed to be financed.

Approvals will thus be limited to very high priority projects and to urgent foreign exchange requirements.

The CB said that from January to May, 1983, it approved \$893-million worth of foreign loans, the major portion of which were concessional loans.

With a ceiling of \$2 billion on new foreign loans for 1983, some \$1.107 billion may still be authorized for the rest of the year, the CB added.

Concessional or soft loans approved during the five-month period amounted to \$542 million or 61 percent of approvals, while the remaining \$351 million or 39 percent were commercial loans.

Soft loans, which were primarily sourced from the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank, were used to finance priority infrastructure projects such as geothermal exploration, petroleum exploration, water supply and sanitation, cotton development, power system development, and irrigation projects in Davao del Norte.

On the other hand, commercial banks (including offshore banking units) provided \$315 million or 90 percent of commercial loans during the period; suppliers, \$30 million or eight percent; and other foreign financial institutions, \$6 million or two percent.

The CB said \$135.5 million were credits relent by the CB under the consolidated foreign borrowing program.

The CB added that together with the Investment Coordination Committee of the National Economic and Development Authority, it sets priorities among various major projects and schedules their implementation for purposes of determining which projects should be given access to foreign financing each year.

CSO: 4200/664

CENTRAL BANK TO CANCEL UNUSED LOANS

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 24 Jun 83 p 10

[Text] The government plans to cancel certain foreign loans that have remained undrawn as part of an extremely selective program on external borrowings and to reduce the overall deficit in the balance of payments (BOP) this year.

The move forms part of recently announced severe belt-tightening measures that include the cancellation or reduction of expensive projects that will need foreign funding, and the review of all major government projects.

Central Bank Gov. Jaime C. Laya said the Executive Committee is reviewing foreign loans that have remained undrawn, with the aim of cancelling some and expediting the projects and, thus, the drawdown on others.

He did not say that foreign loans were still undrawn.

Likewise, large international debt syndications by government-owned or controlled corporations have been suspended for the time being, Laya added.

The CB head said that this year, new foreign loan approvals will be limited to \$2 billion, a significant reduction from the \$2.4-billion ceiling in 1982.

Thus far, the CB said, \$893 million new loans were approved from January to May 1983. Another \$1.107-billion worth of foreign borrowings can still be authorized this year.

However, the CB will be extremely selective in approving new loans because of the large foreign loan requirement of the projects proposed for financing.

CSO: 4200/664

PHILIPPINES

CENTRAL BANK RESTRICTS AMOUNT OF TRAVEL FUNDS

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 18 Jun 83 pp 1, 3

[Text] The Central Bank has restricted the amount of travel funds for tourists and for so-called business trips because of abuses in the availability of foreign exchange for travel abroad.

Henceforth, only the chairman, president, vice president and marketing manager of a corporation will be entitled to business travel funds for foreign trips without its prior specific approval, the CB said in a memorandum to banks.

All other company officers will be entitled only to regular travel funds allowed for tourists, the CB added.

Likewise, the CB increased from \$250,000 to \$1 million yearly, the minimum amount of net foreign exchange that companies are required to earn so that its officers can get the maximum amount of business travel funds.

The CB also said that foreign tourists and other non-residents can now reconvert their unspent pesos into foreign currencies only through the CB office and other authorized agent banks situated at the Manila International Airport or ports of exit before their departure.

In the past, entitled to business travel funds were those holding the position of director, treasurer, comptroller, manager and the catchall classification of 'any other officer of the corporation who may be authorized by the board.'

The CB said officers of firms with foreign exchange earnings of at least \$1 million are entitled to travel funds amounting to \$250 a day for a maximum period of 20 days, plus \$500 for representation expenses or a total of \$5,500.

This rate applies to trips in any country under Area 1, specifically, the United States (including its territories), Canada, South America, Central America, Europe, Australia, the Middle East, Africa, New Zealand and Japan.

For trips to countries under Area 2 (Hongkong, Taiwan, Korea, Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand and other countries not listed in Area 1), the present rate of \$200 a day for a maximum period of 15 days plus \$300 for representation expenses (or a total of \$3,300) will apply to officers of firms with annual net foreign exchange earnings of at least \$1 million.

For firms with net foreign exchange earnings under \$1 million a year, travel funds for business trips are as follows:

--Area 1--\$200 a day for a maximum period of 20 days, plus \$500 for representation expenses of a total of \$4,500;

--Area 2--\$140 a day for a maximum period of 15 days, plus \$300 for representation expenses or a total of \$2,400.

Professionals such as lawyers, doctors, accountants, engineers, architects, professors--and technicians attending conferences, conventions, seminars or specialized training abroad will be entitled to the same travel rates allowed officers of firms with no foreign exchange earnings, the CB said.

The travel funds for officers of firms with no foreign exchange earnings will be \$140 a day for a maximum period of 20 days (or a total of \$2,800) for Area 1, and for Area 2 \$100 a day for a maximum period of 15 days (or a total of \$1,500).

For non-business travel, CB said set separate rates for tourists in general, tourists whose package tours are prepaid here and emigrants with pre-arranged employment contracts abroad.

CSO: 4200/664

PHILIPPINES

AGRICULTURE MINISTER BACKS PRIVATE RICE EXPORTS

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 18 Jun 83 p 10

[Text] The agriculture ministry has taken steps to allow private sector participation in the export of rice.

According to Agriculture Minister Arturo Tanco Jr., he has asked the National Food Authority (NFA) to hasten work on a set of guidelines that would govern rice exports of the private sector.

He said, private sector participation in rice exports is imperative to "siphon off excess rice supplies."

As envisioned, rice exports of the private sector shall only be allowed to fill up contracts which the NFA is unable to satisfy.

Earlier, the agriculture minister said that rice production this year is forecast to drop to about 7.8 million tons from an earlier projection of 8.12 million tons because of the prolonged drought in the central and southern parts of the country.

The drop, he said, will cut the exportable surplus target to 120,000 tons from a forecast 420,000 tons and compares with an original target of 480,000 tons.

However, the NFA said the country still has abundant supplies to meet export commitments.

To ensure that Philippine rice exports remain competitive in the world market, the government plans to put up rice export zones (REZs) in certain areas, like Iloilo, Central Luzon, Cagayan Valley and Cotabato, Tanco said.

Although we are not deliberately planting rice for exports, he added, the REZs would take care of delivering exportable rice at the cheapest cost possible to make the country competitive in the world market.

All existing infrastructure and road networks, including farm to market roads, along the REZs, he said, would be improved.

The cost of improvement will be included in the \$300-million loan package being presented by the Philippines to the World Bank.

A Philippine team is meeting with foreign lending institutions, led by World Bank, on July 6 in Paris for the financing of the five-year blue-print agricultural development program of the country, Tanco said.

CSO: 4200/664

PHILIPPINES

STEEL PROJECT TO CONTINUE

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 24 Jun 83 p 15

[Text] President Marcos announced yesterday that implementation of the \$1 billion integrated steel mill project will continue.

The Chief Executive made the announcement in the course of his speech yesterday before the Rotary Club of Manila meeting at the Manila Hilton hotel.

Provided the financiers of the project will proceed with their financing, the President declared, we will proceed with the steel project.

The President statement clarified speculations that the steel project, while not among the five whose implementation had been suspended, is among the major government projects which are to be reviewed following a decision taken the other day by the government to review all such projects in the light of the existing international capital market conditions and the country's debt and balance-of-payments position. [as published]

Being implemented by the National Steel Corporation, civil works on the steel project have begun in Iligan city in Mindanao.

Bids for the various components of the projects have been awarded to foreign consortia although the formal contracts still have to be signed.

Likewise financing for the project has been arranged.

The financing terms negotiations for the project by the NSC are reportedly very attractive and as such will contribute significantly to the attractive returns on the project.

According to the NSC, the terms consist of 100 per cent financing for total project cost including financing for interest during construction. Interest and principal payments during construction will be fully capitalized such that no payments at all are to be made by NSC for the first five and a half years. Total repayment period is 17 years. A large portion of the financing will be in the form of subsidized export credits.

The steel-making package of the project was awarded to Davy Corporation Ltd. of England. The British firm at the same time arranged a financial package of \$232 million consisting of a UK export credit of \$155 million and a Eurocredit of \$71.3 million.

On the other hand, a Japanese consortium headed by Marubeni Corporation won the contract to build direct reduction iron mills and related plants worth about 90 billion yen \$375 million on a turn-key basis.

CSO: 4200/663

PHILIPPINES

COCONUT OIL EXPORTS CUT

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 23 Jun 83 p 12

[Text] The Philippine Coconut Authority (PCA) said it will limit exports of coconut oil because of expected coconut production shortfalls this year as a result of a long drought.

PCA chairman Rolando de la Cuesta said the board had decided, effective immediately, that only companies who have continuously exported at least 40,000 tons of coconut oil every year since 1980 will be given export permits.

De la Cuesta said the drought caused extensive damage to coconut trees in the southern Philippines.

De la Cuesta said "there is a clear and imminent danger of cutthroat competition for copra, unless regulated by the government."

He said the PCA board, which regulates the export and marketing of coconut oil, decided to put priority on the domestic market to avoid artificially high prices and prevent consumers from shifting to coconut product substitutes.

But coconut growers would be given export prices for their products which would be sold only in the local market, the government-owned coconut mills or to the coco-diesel program.

De la Cuesta said the board expected Philippine coconut oil production to be about 1.7 million tons this year compared with 2.1 million tons in 1982.

He said the Philippines hoped to maintain its coconut oil exports of 1.4 million tons a year but priority has been given to the local market.
(Reuter)

CSO: 4200/663

PHILIPPINES

BETTER SUGAR PRICES SEEN

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 19 Jun 83 p 12

[Text] Bacolod City, June 19--Roberto S. Benedicto, chairman of the Philippine Sugar Commission, told newsmen here Philippine sugar faces better prices today in view of worldwide supply shortages.

Benedicto met local newsmen for the first time after his arrival from a meeting of the International Sugar Organization (ISO) in Geneva recently.

He explained that the bullish market indicates shortages of supply. These shortages, he added, were brought about by the fact that some countries were not able to reach their targetted production because of adverse weather conditions, while others suffered drought and still others were ravaged by rains and floods.

He also took exceptions to forecasts by the Center for Research and Communications (CRC) that the future of sugar was bleak as well as to three of CRC's claims.

On the first point--the lowering of per capita consumption of sugar in industrialized nations--Benedicto said there was no such reduction.

On the second point--cheaper substitutes were rapidly replacing sugar--Benedicto claimed substitutes can never be produced cheaper than sugar. "That's why I always bat for a reasonable price," he added.

On the third point--European Economic Community subsidies--he said nations in the EEC may subsidize their sugar products but when they become signatories to the International Sugar Agreement, they will be bound by their market entitlements. [as published]

The Philsucom chairman said that while there has been a slight increase in the 1982-83 production, the 1983-84 crop will be reduced because of the drought. He reported that President Marcos has approved restructuring of loans of deficit planters and that 1984-85 crop loans will be released a month earlier on Aug. 1.

Benedicto said prospects of having an International Sugar Agreement when the International Sugar Council finally meets in October were bright.

He said almost all countries saw the need for an improved International Sugar Agreement because the weaknesses in previous agreements will be corrected.

He said the EEC had shown its willingness to join the agreement. The erratic prices of previous years was due, among others, to failure to persuade EEC members states to join the agreement. EEC nations were thus beyond the reach of the council and could not be prohibited from producing beyond their quotas.

Benedicto said the ISO executive committee will meet in London in July to review the different proposals. The Philippines is a member of the executive committee, he said.

CSO: 4200/663

PHILIPPINES

PLANTING DELAYED BY 'ACUTE SHORTAGE' OF SEEDS

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 23 Jun 83 pp 1, 6

[Text] An acute shortage of certified corn and palay seeds is delaying the planting in some areas in Visayas and Mindanao even with the onset of the rainy season.

This was reported by governors and extension workers who met with Agriculture Minister Arturo R. Tanco Jr yesterday to ask for seeds under the government subsidy program.

The local officials said that of the 33,201 hectares of corn farms affected by the seven-month drought in the Visayas, only 2,090 hectares have so far been replanted. There were only 3,661 bags of corn seeds of 20 kilos each that were distributed.

Of the 137,870 hectares of rice farms, only 7,298 have so far been replanted with the 16,693 cavans of seeds distributed.

The provinces that were badly hit by the drought in the Visayas include Negros Occidental, Iloilo, Bohol, Leyte, Northern, Western and Eastern Samar.

Tanco ordered a survey of farmers who have not received any seed subsidy.

Tanco also allowed regional directors to get seeds for their respective areas to facilitate the distribution of seeds to farmers.

At the same time, Tanco clarified earlier reports that damage to palay for the seven-month period was 35 percent for Western Visayas, 26 percent in Central Visayas and only 4 percent in Eastern Visayas.

This means, he said, that the total palay production for Western Visayas would only be 19.4 million cavans this year as compared to its previous harvest of 23 million cavans. Central Visayas is expected to harvest 2.5 million cavans which is way below its previous production of 3.4 million cavans, while Eastern Visayas is projected to harvest 6.1 million cavans from its previous production of 6.4 million cavans.

CSO: 4200/664

CORN CROP SUFFERS SETBACK

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 17 Jun 83 pp 1, 6

[Text] The government's timetable for self-sufficiency in corn has been set back by 1 1/2 years because of the seven-month drought and the subsequent locust infestation that hit Mindanao and the Visayas.

Agriculture Minister Arturo R. Tanco Jr. said in a speech before the Confederation of Rice and Corn Millers yesterday that the government now has to import 582,000 metric tons of corn this year for feedmillers and hogs, livestock and poultry raisers.

Tanco also said that the government will provide more credit to corn farmers and intensify planting of hybrid varieties this year to recover losses from the drought and locust infestation.

Last year's corn importation made by the National Food Authority amounted to 342,000 metric tons, Tanco said.

Corn harvest from January to June this year is expected to be down by 26 percent, or over one-fourth, because of losses suffered in Mindanao, Tanco said.

Corn production this year is expected to be 63.6 million cavans as against last year's 65.8 million cavans, he said.

Of the regions, the production in Western Visayas and Central Mindanao suffered the most, with 66 and 62 percent, respectively. They are followed by Southern Mindanao (37 percent), Central Visayas (49 percent) and Northern Mindanao (30 percent).

On the other hand, Tanco said, rice production will be down by 16 percent or 10 million cavans less from last year's production of 63.8 million cavans.

Central Visayas suffered the biggest loss with 55 percent, followed by Central Mindanao and Western Visayas with 45 percent production setbacks.

Radical programs outlined by the government to increase farm incomes for rice and corn this year include:

- .Shifting emphasis to and continuing the development of rain-fed areas.
- .Supporting commercial rice production in irrigated areas and designating rice export zones.
- .Intensifying the rice-buying program and stabilizing prices through farmers' organizations.
- .Encouraging private traders to export rice.
- .Undertaking research on cost-reducing production technologies.
- .Increasing credit to be made available to corn farmers so they can afford hybrids and streamlining corn insurance coverage.
- .Encouraging the planting of corn as second crop after rice in irrigated areas where water supply is not sufficient for rice during dry seasons.

Human Settlements Minister Imelda R. Marcos, meanwhile, urged rice and corn millers to adopt a "humanist vision" in their endeavors and to "work for the emancipation of farmers" to ensure the survival and prosperity of the country.

Mrs. Marcos said in a speech read for her by Food Minister Jesus Tanchanco that the government has initiated programs to increase farm incomes and provide farmers a better quality of life.

She said the government's policy is to protect the interest of consumers which, she said, is the basic principle of the Kadiwa and its nationwide network.

CSO: 4200/663

PHILIPPINES

AID FOR MARITIME PROGRAM

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 18 Jun 83 p 23

[Article by F. T. Flores]

[Text] Members of the European Economic Community (EEC) will help implement President Marcos' 10-year maritime program, including shipbuilding.

This is one of the developments that cropped up after the summit meet of the seven industrialized countries, namely, United States, Great Britain, France, West Germany, Canada, and Japan.

West Germany, France, and England are now working out a development assistance program for the developing countries, including the Philippines. Under the financial plan, some \$3 billion will be lent by them to the Asean countries whose seaport and shipping programs are scheduled for implementation this year.

Japan, on the other hand, has informed other leaders of the industrialized countries that it has increased its development assistance fund for the developing countries, particularly Philippines, Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia, and Singapore (Asean). The fund allocation, it was reported, would be utilized for the modernization of its maritime fleet, ports, and airports.

Prime Minister Cesar Virata has described their concern to the development projects of the Asean countries as a boost to the world economy.

Besides, unemployment problem in the region would be lessened, and the per capita income of the shipping and shipbuilding sectors, including port-workers, would increase.

Meanwhile, the Philippine Ports Authority (PPA) has speeded up its port projects in Davao, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga, Tacloban, including infrastructure projects in selected areas of the country.

The move is in response to the call of President Marcos, stating that the on-going projects of the maritime agencies should be speeded up.

CSO: 4200/663

PHILIPPINES

NEW PEOPLES ARMY ACTIVITIES IN MINDANAO

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 18 Jun 83 pp 1, 13

[Text] The New People's Army (NPA) struck with a raid on the town hall of Basud, Camarines Norte, last Thursday, and an ambush of paramilitary troopers and civilians in Jimenez, Misamis Occidental, last Monday.

Reports said 15 firearms, a radio set, and over ₱10,000 in cash were taken by the rebels in the Basud attack while two Civilian Home Defense Force (CHDF) men and five students were killed in the ambush.

Meanwhile, government troops killed three members of an NPA liquidation squad in barangay Ngan, Compostela, Davao del Norte, last Wednesday. Another dissident was captured.

Basud, Camarines Norte, June 17--About 40 heavily armed New People's Army (NPA) rebels staged a 10-minute raid on the Basud town hall yesterday afternoon and ran off with 15 firearms, a radio set, and more than ₱10,000 cash.

Witnesses told Col. Rolando Roque, 60th Constabulary battalion commander, that the NPAs were armed with M-203, M-16, M-14, and "Baby" Armalite rifles, and a machinegun.

Pat. Elmer Z. Samonte said that about 4:15 p.m., eight armed men entered the municipal building and proceeded to the police department.

He said the men identified themselves as members of the 60th PC battalion and sought the police chief.

Samonte said he was divested of his service revolver by the dissidents who ordered him to open the police armory. The NPAs took 13 M-16 rifles and one .38-caliber revolver.

The raiders went to the office of the municipal treasurer, Angel F. Schano, who was ordered to open the vault. They took a total of ₱10,417 in cash, Schano told Colonel Roque.

Cpl. Job Rampas said he arrived at the town hall in civilian clothes as the rebels were about to leave. He described them as young, 17 to 25 years old.

Before they left, the dissidents reportedly distributed propaganda materials to participants of a health seminar that was being conducted at the municipal building's second floor.

Col. Nestor Ramos, Task Force Verbena chief, ordered the 11th Army Infantry battalion, 60th PC battalion, and the PC provincial command to track down the raiders.

Meanwhile, one suspected rebel was killed by government troops in barangay Tabon, Paracale, this province, the other day.

Ramos identified the fatality as Ka Raffy. Taken from him were one .38-caliber pistol, bullets, anti-government propaganda materials, and lists of contributors to the dissident movement and persons targeted for liquidation.

Iligan City, June 17--Heavily armed New People's Army (NPA) guerrillas wearing fatigue uniforms ambushed a truckload of Civilian Home Defense Forces (CHDF) members and student hitchhikers on its way to Jimenez, Misamis Occidental last Monday.

Seven of the passengers were killed on the spot while seven others were wounded in the ambush staged between the boundary of barangay Carmen and Miaben, a report reaching this city said.

The slain CHDF men were identified as Faustino Cagas and Rogelio Langelas. The identifies of the five students were not available.

Wounded were CHDF members Narciso Ocayu and Proceso Ocayu. The five wounded students were not identified.

The military vehicle carrying Philippine Army troopers dispatched to rescue the ambush victims, however, fell into a river while negotiating a steep rise. The troopers, including its commanding officer identified as Maj. Abdul Cader, were injured.

The ambushers, according to the survivors, withdrew towards Balabag in Mt. Malindong, Misamis Occidental. They are now being hunted by the army troopers.

The wounded were rushed to the provincial hospitals for treatment.

Compostela, Davao del Norte, June 17--Three members of the liquidation squad of the New People's Army, known as "sparrow unit", were killed, while another was captured in an encounter in barangay Ngan, this town, the other day.

Compostela police identified one of those slain as Jennifer Suazo, 19, high school student of Mawab town, this province. Taken from her was one .38-caliber revolver loaded ammunition. The names of the two other fatalities were not available.

The names of the captured rebels were withheld.

Compostela Mayor Senen B. Suarez said combined elements of the 41st Army Ranger Battalion and local civilian home defense forces were on patrol when they encountered a five-man NPA Sparrow Unit at Ngan. A brief gunbattle ensued.

Suarez said two rebels escaped. One of them were wounded and identified as Commander Dondi, he said.

Also taken from the slain rebels were one .45-caliber automatic pistol, and documents.

Suarez said the group killed earlier CHDF member Rogelio Amado, 25, while on his way from the town proper after depositing his firearms with the police station.

Meanwhile, a rebel who abandoned his group surrendered to police authorities here. He was identified only as Ramil, 20, of barangay Mabarat, this town. He said he was with the semi-legal team of the NPA operating in Compostela Valley.

CSO: 4200/663

PHILIPPINES

TROOPS STORM NPA ARMORY

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 23 Jun 83 p 1

[Article by Melchor Parale]

[Text] A well-protected rebel arsenal in Bukidnon supplying arms to dissidents in Mindanao was captured last Sunday after a three-hour gunbattle against a company-size (60-100 men) rebel force guarding the armory.

The gunfight was the biggest this year in the region. Twenty rebels were killed and two government troopers were wounded.

Captured by the marines were assorted highpowered guns and ammunition enough to fill a big truck--including 88,500 bullets for armalite rifles, 28,000 bullets for caliber 7.62 rifles, 250 shells for 60mm mortars, 22 armalites, carbines, M-60 machinegun and M-79 rifles.

It was the largest haul of rebel armaments seized by government troops since the counter-insurgency operation was intensified this year.

Weaponry experts placed the estimated value of the captured weapons at P2 million.

The raiders were part of the quick reaction force earlier organized by Rear Admiral Simeon Alejandro.

The marines were at first held at bay by heavy return fire by the rebels.

It took more than three hours before the marines cut down to half the arsenal's defenders and finally overrun the rebel encampment.

The remaining rebels fled after seeing many of their comrades fall. They took with them their wounded.

More than 20 rebels were found dead. Their bodies were brought to the PC/INP headquarters in Valencia for identification.

CSO: 4200/664

MORE SINGAPORE WEAPONS FOR EXPORT

Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 17 Jun 83 p 11

[Article by Ronnie Wai]

[Text] ORDNANCE Development and Engineering, one of the companies under the newly-formed Singapore Technology Corporation, has unveiled three more new products which it says will soon be launched in the international arms market place.

Top on the list is a high-performance 7.62 mm general purpose machine gun (GPMG). The gun has a simpler operating mechanism and is lighter than the 7.62 mm machine gun ODE currently produces.

Officials at ODE say the gun has a high performance and reliability.

The high velocity gun, which can fire 800 to 1000 rounds per minute without a hitch, is also very accurate.

ODE's general manager, Mr Loh Chuk Yam, told The Straits Times: "One main advantage of the new weapon is that it is a low-cost weapon, thus making it more competitive."

He explained that the new machine gun owed much of its development to a quest to improve the old machine gun.

"It's never an easy task to improve on the

already high standard of performance and reliability of the existing 7.62 mm GPMG. The wealth of know-how and experience gained has contributed to a design with a totally new operating mechanism."

The new high performance gun can be used in assault, defence and anti-aircraft roles. It can be mounted on bipods and tripods and is adaptable to most fighting vehicles, vessels, aircraft and helicopters.

Development of the weapon began about two to three years ago. Weighing about 10 per cent lighter than the existing 11 kg GPMG, it will be ready by the end of this year.

Other new products which are in the pipeline are:

- **A pod** containing two machine guns being developed for the air force. The pod is attached to each side of the underside of the aircraft's wings. Each gun can hold 500 7.62 mm bullets.

It is operated using an electro-hydraulic circuit.

A major portion of the development work was and will be spent in wind-tunnel testing to

establish the aerodynamic capabilities of the whole pod. This is to reduce the drag on the wings of the aircraft.

A prototype was unveiled at Wednesday's inauguration of STC. It will be ready in six months.

- **60 mm Commando Mortar:** A totally new weapon for the commandos, it serves as a mini artillery piece for rapid target engagement and massive counterfire of infantrymen, commandos, border police, etc.

Anti-aircraft

Weighing about 6 kg, it has a range of 2,250 m.

Work began about 1½ years ago and it will soon be sold in overseas markets.

- **12.7 mm (0.5 in) machine gun:** Work has just begun on this new gun which is of a larger calibre than the new 7.62 mm GPMG.

It will be used as a support and anti-aircraft weapon and can be mounted on all fighting vehicles, vessels and helicopters.

FIVE-PARTY GOVERNMENT COALITION 'RACKED WITH DISSENT'

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 8 Jun 83 p 4

[Text]

The two-year-old Government of Mr Solomon Mamaloni, the Prime Minister of the Solomon Islands, is in trouble.

The five-party coalition headed by Mr Mamaloni since August 1981 has been racked with dissent, making parliamentary decision-making difficult at best, and impossible much of the time.

Shortly before Parliament reconvened this week Mr Mamaloni dismissed his third cabinet minister this year, the Minister of Police, Mr Paul Keyaumi. No clear reason was given.

As Mr Mamaloni's coalition has a majority of only four seats, the move has left him in a very tenuous position. Observers at Honiara believe Mr Mamaloni may be lucky to survive the next two weeks.

No Confidence

There has been public talk among his governing coalition of a vote of no confidence in him, but the biggest challenge may come from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Dennis Lulei.

Mr Lulei has had ideological differences with the Prime Minister on overseas aid.

Mr Mamaloni may also be challenged by his Minister of Finance, Mr B. Ulufasau.

In April Mr Mamaloni sacked the Minister of Lands, Energy and Natural Resources, Mr Peter Salaka, and the Minister of Transport, Communications and Government Utilities, Mr John Ngina.

Reasons

Mr Salaka had been reprimanded by the High Court in a case involving a foreign logging company and Mr Ngina had been convicted and jailed on a charge of causing a man bodily harm.

No clear reason has emerged for the sacking of the Minister of Police, Mr Keyaumi.

Mr Mamaloni has redistributed the three portfolios among other members of his cabinet.

The Solomon Islands has also to appoint a new Governor-General by July 7, when the present incumbent is due to complete his five-year term.

THAILAND

COLUMNIST SEES DECLINING U.S. INTEREST IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

Bangkok DAILY NEWS in Thai 27 May 83 p 3

[Around the World column by Trairat: "The role of the Eagle Is Declining"]

[Text] There is still much argument about how big a role the United States will play in Southeast Asia and about how much it will participate in things here. For example, one thing that is talked about is whether the United States will act in accord with the Seato treaty if Vietnam invades Thailand. The question that must be discussed in detail is: What is the present trend of the United States?

What is very clear is that Americans do not want their government to get involved anywhere in anything resembling the Vietnam War, particularly in Southeast Asia. Even though the United States has spoken soothingly and used wonderful-sounding words, it must act in accord with the new trend and cannot send in troops like before. Another fact that is clear is that the United States is now throwing in everything it can into Central America, South American and the Middle East. Besides this, the United States would like to free itself [of these problems]. Americans are trying to shift and worry about domestic problems rather than external problems.

Concerning matters in Southeast Asia, they are toward the bottom of the list in importance. "Uncle Sam" is allowing Asean to worry about the war in Kampuchea. Next month, Secretary of State George Shultz will visit Thailand and head a team that will discuss matters with Thai officials, including officials in general and experts. But people should not expect anything from this since they will just be disappointed. Almost nothing of real value will result from this. The United States is interested in and is ready to give weapons and money to Central America and the Middle East. It is these points of vital interest that the United States is trying to keep under the influence of the Eagle's wings, regardless of how great the cost. As for Southeast Asia, the United States is trying to get out of here. However, it does not want Soviet influence to replace it. Uncle Sam is not sure about supporting China. Because in the future, the Dragon may patch up things with the White Bear. Thus, the United States must switch and support Japan.

Concerning the Kampuchean problem, the United States has played hardly any role in this matter at all. It has just supported Asean's stratagems. Another thing is that the U.S. 1984 presidential election is approaching. U.S. leaders have to give more and more attention to domestic problems. Also, the Vietnam War is something that continues to haunt Americans, even though the United States withdrew its troops from Thailand 7 years ago. There does not seem to be any possibility of American troops being sent back to Thailand since everything clearly points to the fact that the United States will not allow itself to be drawn into a war in this region. America will play only a limited role militarily in Asia.

[People] in this area must stop dreaming and thinking about taking shelter beneath the American umbrella. The major policy of the United States takes a world view. Uncle Sam has clearly limited its interest to the Middle East and Central America. As for other regions of the world, the United States has reduced the degree of importance attached to these regions. As for the general feelings of U.S. politicians, people close to Washington have said that the U.S. Congress has never shown as much interest in Thailand as it should. The policy of giving aid to Thailand has been a temporary policy; there is no long-term policy.

If we know the tendency of our great ally, we will not be disappointed in the future. Thailand's foreign policy should be more flexible than in the past.

Oh! There are also reports that if there are any more coups in Thailand, the United States will greatly cut the amount of aid money it provides for various activities.

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CSO: 4207/132

THAILAND

EDITORIAL DISCUSSES INDOCHINA TRADE, ASKS 'INDEPENDENT' FOREIGN POLICY

Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 7 Jun 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Thai-Indochinese Trade, How Great Are the Disadvantages?"]

[Text] There has long been pressure to open official trade [relations] with the Indochina countries, especially when there were reports that countries in the Asean group, particularly Singapore, had openly started trading with the Indochina countries. The amount of trade between Singapore and Indochina has increased continually. At the same time, Thailand, which has had a chance to trade directly with the Indochina countries, has been prevented from trading with these countries because of political reasons.

Businessmen have been trying to pressure the government to separate trade from politics. That is, on the political front, we should firmly maintain our political position. But at the same time, we must find a way to engage in trade in order to bring profits into the country. They cite the attitude of Singapore, which has done things in this way. That is, Singapore has opposed Vietnam in its attempt to gain power in this region. But at the same time, it has increased the volume of trade with Vietnam. What is more, it has obtained a large volume of goods from Thailand and then resold these goods to Vietnam.

Some businessmen and foreign affairs specialists believe that there is no way to stop the present flow of goods to the Indochina countries. Thus, we should take this opportunity to trade with them too. From the political standpoint, it is the responsibility of the government to continue implementing its political policy.

As for the government, the important reason is that it is trying to maintain its position of firmly opposing Vietnam and the Indochina countries. Initiating trade with Indochina might affect Thailand's image internationally, especially with some of Thailand's great-power allies that provide support on other fronts. Besides this, there is also the military claim that this would affect the security of Thailand, since some strategic materials would directly increase the strength of the enemy.

It seems that the reasons advanced by the two sides are about equal in weight. But no one has ever clearly compared the advantages and disadvantages of officially initiating free trade.

Actually, if trade is initiated officially, there is a chance that Thailand will be able to sell major goods and improve its trade position. This would open up an important market. And it is possible that trade may help improve relations between Thailand and Indochina.

But at the same time, there is the matter of security and the support given by some of our allies who want Thailand to maintain a "firm policy" toward Indochina and who are committed to trying to tip the balance of power of the great powers in this region. [Initiating trade] might result in Thailand losing some of the benefits that it derives from this support.

Thus, in sorting out the advantages and disadvantages of initiating trade with Indochina, great care must be taken. And what is most important in separating the advantages and disadvantages is maintaining "independence in our foreign policy and preserving the interests of the nation above all."

This is the important thing that can be used to weigh the advantages and disadvantages. Thus, in weighing the advantages and disadvantages of initiating trade with Indochina, the answer depends on our being able to carry on an independent policy. Besides this, we feel that opportunity and timing in making a decision on this are very important.

Initiating trade with Indochina may have an effect on international relations between Thailand and some of its allies. But the time has come to give serious consideration to this matter. And to repeat, "independence in carrying out the foreign policy" of Thailand is of paramount importance in solving this problem.

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CSO: 4207/132

THAILAND

INDUSTRY MINISTER FAVORS TRADE WITH INDOCHINA

Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 7 Jun 83 pp 1, 2

[Article: "Ob Supports Thai-Indochinese Trade, Recommends That Ministry of Commerce Submit This Matter to the Cabinet"]

[Excerpt] Mr Ob Wasurat, the minister of industry, told MATUPHUM that if pressure is applied to initiate trade with Indochina he will support this. In particular, there is the textile industry, which has large inventories. These are not war materials but only ordinary clothing. Selling such goods would solve the unemployment and financial problems and end the crisis in the factories.

However, the minister of industry said that the ministry that is actually responsible for this matter is the Ministry of Commerce. He expects that this will be discussed very soon. "Actually, pressure can be exerted on the cabinet since there is no law that has to be followed. Because of its work, the Ministry of Commerce is already close to the National Security Council. A few words should be enough to generate understanding."

Mr Ob said that Nguyen Co Thach's visit to Thailand on 9 June will provide a good opportunity for discussions. This is better than fighting with weapons. At present, the problem is what we can do to keep them from losing face. We should talk together so that we understand each other. Because concerning making money for the country, it would not be proper to provide them with war materials.

"I would like to use the United States as an example. The United States continues to send wheat and corn to the Soviet Union. At the same time, both are producing weapons to fight each other.

As for the National Security Council, it concluded that trade should not be initiated with Indochina since this would increase the resolve of Kampuchea and pose a danger to Thailand. Also, this trade would not benefit all the people in the country but only make a few people rich. Concerning this conclusion, Mr Ob said that we must discuss this further and determine whether Indochina will be able to purchase these

goods from other countries if we do not sell to them. Because at present, Singapore is selling goods to Indochina. And so will we be able to engage in trade too?"

"Why do we have trade with Indolchina through another country? Why can't we sell directly?" said Mr Ob.

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CSO: 4207/132

THAILAND

ISOC GIVES PRIORITY TO AREAS OF TERRORIST THREAT

Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 20 Jun 83 p 2

[Article: "From a Communist Problem to a Problem of Special ISOC Power"]

[Excerpt] The ISOC classification of provinces from 1 to 4 is a means of measuring, or classifying, the situation in a province. That is, a province where the situation is secure and safe and things are orderly is placed in ISOC provincial classification 4. As for classifications 3 2, and 1, these are given based on the actual situation. If a province is placed in Classification 1, it means that the terrorist and security situation is still very poor or that the situation is very uncertain, such as is the case in Nakhon Sithammarat and Nan provinces.

CHART

ISOC PROVINCIAL CLASSIFICATIONS

Military Region	ISOC Provincial Classification 1	ISOC Provincial Classification 2	ISOC Provincial Classification 3	ISOC Provincial Classification 4
1	--	Prachuap Khiri- khan, Phetcha- buri, Ratcha- buri, Prachin- buri, Chanta- buri, Trat	Kanchanaburi, Nakhon Naiyok, Chachoengsao	Lopburi, Singburi, Suphanburi, Ayuthaya, Chainat, Ang Thong, Saraburi, Samut Sakhon, Samut Songkhram, Nakhon Pathom, Chonburi, Rayong
2	Sakon Nakhon, Nakhon Phanom, Nong Khai, Loei, Kalasin, Ubon Ratchathani, Udon Thani, Muk Da Han	Nakhon Ratcha- sima, Yosathon, Surin, Sisaket, Buriram	Chaiyaphum, Khon Kaen, Roi Et	Maha Sarakham

Military Region	ISOC Provincial Class. 1	ISOC Provincial Class. 2	ISOC Provincial Class. 3	ISOC Provincial Class. 4
3	Nan	Uttradit, Chiang Rai, Phetchabun, Phitsanulok, Phayao	Kamphaengphet, Phrae, Chiang Mai, Lamphun, Lampang, Mae Hong Son, Uthai Thani	Phichit, Sukhothai, Nakhon Sawan
4	Surat Thani, Phathalung, Nakhon Sithammarat	Trang, Satun, Songkhla, Yala, Pattani, Narathiwat	Chumphon, Krabi, Phangnga	Ranong, Phuket

Notes: Bangkok, Pathumthani, Nonthaburi and Samut Prakan have not been classified.

In announcing these areas prior to 1971-1972, it was announced that there were 38 infiltrated provinces: six in the central region, 16 in the northeast, seven in the north and nine in the south. In 1979, the infiltrated zones were abolished and an act was implemented that formulated the ISOC provincial classifications instead.

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CSO: 4207/132

THAILAND

EX-CPT ZONES TRANSFERRED TO POLICE JURISDICTION

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 12 May 83 pp 1, 12

[Article: "Military Transfers Red Areas In 50 Provinces to Police Jurisdiction"]

[Text] Police are preparing to take responsibility for maintaining security in place of the military in more than 50 provinces throughout the country. There is still a shortage of manpower. Special operations units and S.P.O. forces will be sent first to carry on activities.

A news report from the Police Department said that, last week, the Police Department, through the Police Operations Center, which is headed by Police Major General Ongat Phutphat, held a conference on taking jurisdiction from military officials for communist terrorist areas, or Red areas, in more than 50 provinces. Most are areas in the northeast, such as Khao Kho in Phetchabun Province.

The reason why the military is transferring responsibility for these areas is that, at present, in these Red areas the number of communist terrorists has declined greatly. Many communist terrorists have come and surrendered to government officials.

A news source said that the Police Department will take responsibility for those Red areas where the number of communist terrorists has declined over a 5-year period beginning in 1983. Military officials informed the Police Department about this ahead of time so it can obtain the manpower necessary to maintain order as normal.

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CSO: 4207/132

THAILAND

CONTROVERSY SPREADS OVER NEW MILITARY COMMAND

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 17 May 83 pp 1, 12

[Article: "High-Ranking Officers Oppose the Formation of the New Military Command; the Guess Is That Enok Will Be the Commander"]

[Text] High-ranking officers oppose combining the special combat divisions with the Special Warfare Center to form a new army-area level command. As for the new commander, the guess is that it will be Enok Bunyathi. As for "Big Tiger" Phichit, "shoving" him out of the army area would be difficult. Enok has admitted that the order to form this new command has been given.

There have been reports that the army will form a Special Warfare Operations Center by combining the two special combat divisions with the special Warfare Center, which would make the Special Warfare Operations Center equivalent to an army area, although the number of men under its command would be greater.

Concerning this, an officer at the level of division commander told SIAM RAT that he is not in favor of combining the Special Warfare Center with other combat units. This should be kept separate since the Special Warfare Center is a specialized center just like the Cavalry Center, the Infantry Center and the Artillery Center, which are all directly subordinate to the Army Field Forces Department.

A special combat command headquarters can be established since there are already two special combat divisions. But he does not agree with placing the Special Warfare Center under this command.

"I have heard that they will form this new command. If they do establish this, the commander will have to be someone with the rank of lieutenant general. I think that this position should go to Phi Nek since he has the most seniority," said the news source. The name "Phi Nek" refers to Major General Enok Bunyathi, the present commander of the Special Warfare Center.

As for the assumption that Major General Phichit Kunlawanit, the commander of the 1st Infantry Division, will be appointed to this position, the same officer said that he could not answer this question since this was up to high-ranking officers to decide.

"But I think that it would be difficult to get him to move. He was very successful in the Khao Khlo matter during the period he served as the chief of operations with the Third Army Area. Can we just expel him? This is a major matter and it is for high-ranking commanders to decide."

However, the same officer said that he does not agree with expanding the special combat divisions. Those in the special combat divisions are paratroopers. They all wear red berets. But in modern warfare, it is thought that parachuting soldiers onto enemy lines will result in large losses. Every country in the world is reducing the number of paratrooper units. This will bring greater results is using transport helicopters, or "airborn," as this is called. This refers to using transport helicopters to move troops behind enemy lines. Helicopters can land at night and fly at tree-top level in order to escape detection by radar.

The news source also said that the special combat divisions are units that operate behind enemy lines. They are units that fight in the jungle, and they are skilled in training people to fight the enemy. Originally, no special combat divisions were called for in the national defense plan. This is something that was thought of only recently. This came about as a result of the fact that there were five special combat battalions, which was more than a regiment. Thus, it was thought necessary to form two special combat divisions, with one division having three combat battalions and the other having the remaining two battalions. This is how the 1st and 2nd special combat divisions came into being.

"Once special combat divisions are formed like this, it is definitely necessary to have a command headquarters to control them," said the news source.

As for Major General Enok Bunyathi, the commander of the special Warfare Center, he told SIAM RAT that the special combat divisions were formed only recently. When formulating the budget, we included money for establishing the 1st and 2nd special combat divisions and the headquarters and included the Special Warfare Center.

As for this headquarters, it will include the two special combat divisions and the Special Warfare Center. It will be called the Special Warfare Command, or SWC.

"The order giving permission has now been issued. We are in the process of forming this unit. It will soon come into being. It will be equivalent to an army area," said Major General Enok. A reporter asked about the reports that he will be the one to become the commander, Major General Enok said that "there are such rumors but no one knows who they will appoint. I do not know for sure."

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CSO: 4207/132

AGRICULTURE

NEW RICE VARIETIES DEVELOPED FOR MEKONG DELTA

Hanoi KHOA HOC VA KY THUAT NONG NGHIEP in Vietnamese Apr 83 pp 147-149

[Article by Nguyen Van Luat: "On the New Rice Varieties in the Mekong Delta"]

[Text] Thousands of traditional rice varieties and dozens of new varieties are being used in the Mekong Delta. In reality, no variety is good for every condition, each variety can be productive only in one time period or one locality or only within the confines of specific crop seasons, on specific types of fields and soil, especially in the various, multifaceted production conditions of the Mekong Delta. It is for this reason that the correct directions in the seed work will play a key role in raising in a stable manner both productivity and production volume, in the conditions of still limited investments in production as well as when we increase our investments in terms of fertilizer, pesticides, drainage and irrigation, etc. In our thinking, the rice seed varieties being used in the winter-spring and summer-fall crop as well as some varieties used for early harvest crops are all new varieties introduced by the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) or at other places. The Ministry of Agriculture has recognized and allowed the area use of six varieties belonging to group A (NN3A, NN4A, NN5A, NN6A, NN7A, NN8A) and of four varieties belonging to group B (NN2B, NN3B, NN4B, NN5B). Besides the new varieties that have been recognized there are some 10 to 20 new varieties that are found in production at various levels, also introduced from IRRI, such as MTL32, MTL34, IR18.077-3-10, IR21.717-72-1, etc.

The rice varieties in the Mekong Delta occupy some 25 percent of the cultivated area, representing a little less than 40 percent of the total sown and planted area. In particular, the area sown and planted with the new varieties in the high-yield and crop multiplication areas occupies some 250,000 hectares that are capable of raising quickly the productivity to 8 - 10 tons/ha/year. Thanks to the use of short-term maturing varieties, the crop multiplication index is raised from 0.9 to over 1.0. Many fields which used to be worked only for one long season using tall rice plant varieties are now worked on two seasons: a summer-fall crop harvested in August during the Ba Chang drought season, that avoids the rains of September, then the winter-spring crop which starts in October. Thus, the new varieties contribute to raising rice productivity in two ways: to raise the productivity proper and to help multiply crops. The production volume of paddy yielded by the new varieties comes to 40 to 45 percent of the total paddy production of the Mekong Delta. Counting only double-cropped areas, the paddy production has already risen by a little bit less than 1.3 tons during 5 years; the paddy production of Hau Giang Province which before 1975 amounted to around

600,000 tons (including also Soc Trang Province at the time) reached 1.1 million tons in 1981. Nearly 90,000 hectares of winter-spring rice crop in An Giang have just reached the average yield of 4.7 tons/ha; the paddy production volume for the whole year of 1981 reached 850,000 tons whereas it only reached 30,000 tons in 1975. Ever since attention has been given to researching the development of pest-resistant rice varieties, the new varieties also have the capability of increasing the production volume of staple food in a stabilized manner. The brown aphid resistant variety has decisively contributed to blunting the danger of the brown aphids since 1979. Every year there have been thousands of varieties and subspecies that get sent to the organs in charge of doing research in the Mekong Delta, including such groups as the brown aphid resistant group, the plant heat resistant varieties, the alum resistant varieties, the acid resistant varieties, the deep water and floating varieties, the extremely short-term maturing varieties for multiplying the crops, etc. To vigorously promote the effect of the new varieties in the Mekong delta, we must continue to record simultaneously all the new varieties such as those with differing growing and maturing periods, those of different heights and those able to grow in difficult conditions.

Just as in the Red River Delta, the Mekong Delta also needs to have varieties that mature early, that need only 100 to 120 days to grow and ripen, so as to multiply the crops, to avoid the drought at the beginning of the season and to harvest in time before the floods. The short-term maturing and high yielding varieties tend to be short in stature, they are appropriate for fields where one has to regulate the water, and they include the NN3A, NN6A, NN7A and NN8A varieties. Tens of thousands of hectares of summer-fall rice crop are still being lost to flooding over, or when it is time for the harvest one has to use skiffs to go and look for each ear of paddy flooded under. For this reason, in order to expand the summer-fall rice area into the fields where the water can be deeper, one must have short-term maturing and taller varieties (of 1.2 to 1.3 meter in height); sometimes one needs even taller rice seedlings of about 30 to 40 centimeters in height. Many regions planted with only one main crop during the year or with several halfway maturing crops need varieties of long maturing plants so as to sow them at the beginning of the season when the waters have not risen and to harvest them at the end of the rainy season. In these cases, if the harvest takes place during the rainy season, the waters will be covering everything and there will not be drying yards, warehouses, drying facilities, and the later links in the harvesting process would run into difficulty. Ever since the NN4B and NN5B varieties have been sown and planted in widely localized fashion from Minh Hai to Nghia Binh, the place of the new long-term maturing varieties has become clearer every day as they impact on the early and halfway seasons. The NN4B (IR42) variety is about 100 centimeters tall; the NN5B (IR48) is about 125 centimeters tall and can be grown in deeper water fields. These varieties take 130 days to grow in good terrain and 160 days in alum and acid soil, reaching a productivity of 3 to 9 tons/ha or even higher, depending on the soil one is working on. As they get harvested earlier than the local varieties, we can be more active in planning for crop multiplication and soil preparation. A number of longer term maturing and taller varieties for use in the deep water fields as well as the floating varieties are also being studied and tested so as to be put into production, such as the RD17, RD19 and Mashuri varieties,....

The Mekong Delta has many kinds of pests of great damaging power to the rice plants such as the brown aphids and the leaf burning disease. Various other kinds such as the rice planthoppers, the plant borers and the "phas" worms, or

diseases caused by the Nematoda *Ditylenchus augustus* [in Vietnamese, "benh tiem dot san"] or resulting from "vector viruses," "stripe drying," brown leaf spots, etc. also commonly damage the rice crops in a number of regions. The use of disease resistant varieties constitutes a method of fast effectiveness, which is easily realizable and is the cheapest method. New rice varieties that are allowed to be used should have a higher yield than the varieties being used right now and must be resistant to the diseases that are common in the localities. One should not be too easy on the adoption of varieties that are disease prone because using these, one would have a couple of good crops and then bad ones as has often happened in production. On the other hand, one should not be too difficult either to the point of being too restrictive in the experimentation with new varieties. For instance, in the late maturing rice areas where no brown planthoppers or serious silver-leaf disease [*Xanthomonas oryzae*] is known there is no reason why one should pick out varieties that are resistant to those diseases. The question of disease resistance of the various varieties is relatively complicated because there are situations when the plant is at first resistant but later on it may lose its resistance; or there may be varieties which are resistant to certain disease in one area while they are not fully resistant to it in another place because they come from different breeds, different seeds: for instance, the brown aphids in the Mekong Delta have developed a second-generation breed whereas they are still of the first generation in the Red River delta; worldwide third and fourth generation breeds have developed. The plant leaf burning disease has even more varieties. That is why it is impossible to find a variety that is resistant to all the diseases and it is impossible also to find one that is a hundred percent resistant to one type of disease. In order to have highly effective disease prevention, one must simultaneously work on the seed link and on comprehensive preventive measures. Nonetheless, in the face of the situation where the diseases and pests are at work in complicated manner at the present time, the significance of the use of disease resistant varieties loses none of its importance. Each time there is a new breed or newly developed kind of pest or disease, the scientists both inside and outside Vietnam would introduce into production varieties that are resistant to this pest or disease, either through discovering them from among the more traditional varieties or through working out new breeds. The NN3A or IR36, NN5B or IR48 varieties have proved to be resistant to all 3 kinds of brown planthopper; the Tep Vietnam long rice variety which is leaf burning resistant and for that reason is famous since many generations in many areas is being studied so as to serve as basis for crossbreeding with other varieties; many leaf burning resistant varieties have thus been developed in many countries, including the NN5B variety. This variety has proved to be a good leaf burning resistant variety since the last 2 or 3 years from Lam Dong to Minh Hai provinces.

The adoption of new varieties in our country is gradually getting organized. Thanks to objective research and experimentation, using unified methods and norms, good varieties will be rapidly and accurately introduced into production. In the last few years, we have been able to organize the experimentation of 22 different varieties in many pilot spots for 2 to 3 seasons. These are imported breeds that research units have selected before introducing them into the body of general experimentation seeds, that is why they include the majority of the varieties typical of the varieties being imported at the present time. Through the data gathered from many points in many different ecological areas, not only have we been able to identify those breeds and varieties that offer the best prospects, we have also been able to extract a number of common characteristics such as: for instance, it

is impossible to find really early maturing varieties which at the same time give a higher yield than later maturing varieties; about 75 percent of the varieties are resistant to the brown planthopper but only about 45 percent of them are resistant to the leaf burning disease; as for those that are both resistant to the brown planthopper and to the leaf burning disease, they amount only to about 30 percent of the varieties; if one requires the high yield factor in there as well, one is left with only a few varieties, representing no more than about 10 percent of all the varieties. The organization of general experimentation in which there is the participation of many research organs has been done only with the imported varieties belonging to the A group (which have a growth period of under 120 days). We must organize to experiment with the varieties belonging to the B group (which have a growing period of 120 to 150 days) and with the local varieties that have been assessed and selected, or with imported varieties that require an even longer growing period, that are taller, in one-crop areas as well as in deep water and floating rice areas. At present there are about 10 to 20 varieties in production which have not yet been localized and which have not yet been code-named; among them are varieties that have the prospect of being, like MTL34, brown planthopper and leaf burning resistant while at the same time going well with alum-saturated soil; others are of high yield but are poorly resistant to pests and diseases such as MTL32, Hong Ngu, etc. In order to show a strong responsibility towards production, we believe one must organize the evaluation and selection, and one can select a number of varieties to put them through research for localization in the country as we have mentioned above. Of course, once the national varieties research network runs smoothly we will have the capacity to quickly discover good varieties before we seek to localize them; this will help us prevent the situation where new varieties are introduced without being examined and carefully researched beforehand.

An operational direction that needs great encouragement in the Mekong Delta is that in every province there are a number of farmers who combine their work with that of the technical cadres in charge of seed work at different levels, from the preliminary selection link to the comparison of varieties, the experimentation with breed localization, the piloting of new varieties, the multiplication and selection of breeds in view of mass scale production, etc. Such a procedure not only correctly expresses the direction of both state and people working together, it also is a way to exploit the realistic experience of the farmers, is an expression of the economic interests of society, and creates favorable conditions for introducing into production truly good varieties. This good experience should be promoted in the network of common seed selection, especially when the farmers are going onto the collective production path on the basis of responsibility until the final product.

Clearly the confines of ecological adaptation of the new varieties are narrower, their biological stability is also not as good as in the case of the local varieties which have existed for hundreds and thousands of years. The traditional local varieties still account for about 75 percent of the cultivated area, about 60 percent of all the sown and grown area, and accounts for 55 percent of the total production volume of the entire Mekong Delta. Many precious characteristics of thousands of local varieties need to be preserved and taken advantage of. One can promote the integral effectiveness of the new varieties only if one knows how to combine them with the local varieties in an appropriate seed structure meant to achieve the highest possible production volume within concrete conditions. On the one hand, we should actively use new varieties in those areas capable of high yield

and crop multiplication; on the other hand, one should not also force the introduction of new varieties in place of local varieties when the latter are still capable of high yield and are more stable than the new ones. To discuss the issues in concrete terms with the farmers and to carry out experimentation beforehand are usually the best ways to solve the situation. To cross breed new varieties with local ones is the basic method for selecting high yield varieties that are equally disease resistant while having wide ecological adaptation area and a stable biological strength. At the present time, we are implementing a program of crossbreeding new varieties with local ones on an ever larger scale so as to serve production in the Mekong Delta. Numerous breeds with good prospects have been selected up to F₅, F₇ levels. With the cooperation of famous Indian experts, the Center for Agricultural Techniques in the Mekong Delta is implementing a program of crossbreeding rice varieties; it has produced thousands of crossbred varieties, in which about 80 percent represents crossbreeding with local genes.

Without a plan to keep pure, to restore strength, and to reinforce the varieties used in production, the seed will get mixed up, scattered, regress or bring poorer yields, especially in the case of the new varieties whose production has not yet been biologically stabilized. In the conditions of unfavorable growing such as growing in alum or acid soils, the speed of regression is even faster and it will find expression in morphological phenomena such as the lengthening of the plants, the thinning of ears or their dropping, or the silk which grows up white might turn into a russet color, or the speed of scattering is faster, etc. The method of selecting similar plants, by picking out the mixed ones, in accordance with the four goods in North Vietnam, can yield up to a 5 to 6 percent improvement. The method of selecting pure breeds to as to produce pure breed varieties in accordance with the 4 season schedule may bring an improvement in the yield from 15 to 20 percent. The seed enterprise and companies of various echelons are closely combining their work with the research organs and with the farmers in the multiplication, selection and provision of good seed for mass scale production.

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CSO: 4209/410

POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

CADRE CORRUPTION UNCOVERED ; PUNISHMENT URGED

Hanoi LAO DONG in Vietnamese 28 Apr 83 p 6

[Letter to the Editor: "The Venom Is Still There"]

[Text] In recent days there is the phenomenon whereby the state-run shops do not have cigarettes to sell whereas the free market is flooded with them. The People's Committee of Lac Son District (Ha Son Binh Province) immediately organized a team of cadres to go and look into the situation at the District Trade Company.

As it turns out, a number of trade personnel here have smuggled cigarettes out for the merchants; even more daringly, they even use fake clothing material coupons to do so.

Nguyen Thi Uoc made use of five fake orders and took advantage of them to sell cigarettes in accordance with the buying coupon books; in only five days she managed to sell out into the market 10,887 packs of cigarettes.

As for Bui Thi Te, Bui Thi Tuyet, Ha Thi Xuyen and Tran Thi Nhan, they have many "devilish" schemes to steal left and right from the goods of the state and of the customers. These four persons have mixed 1,235.5 meters of material sold against faked coupons and 32.5 meters of out-of-town material coupon to hand in to higher authorities, thus accounting "on the dot" with the amount of materials that they were supposed to have sold. As for the real material coupons which they collected from the customers, they took them and put in their pockets in order to buy good and fine material.

Confronted with the all too clear evidence of their illegal operations, they had to accept the appropriate fines and sanctions in accordance with Decision No 35QD/UB of the district Peoples Committee, reimbursing 50 dong for each meter of fake coupon material and 150 dong for each cigarette carton, and on 15 April 1983 all five of the above named persons have had to hand in the full amount of 90,450 dong that would go into the state budget. At the same time, they were dismissed from working at the counter while waiting for further sanctions.

Such a decisive, fair and timely action on the part of the authorities of Lac Son District was greeted with widespread approval by public opinion.

That is clear. But there are still two important details relating to this affair

that need to be brought up: First, who came up with the fake coupons, and for which organ does he work? Secondly, is it because of poor management or is it because of some sort of connection between Nguyen Thi Uoc and some organs or enterprises that she was "entrusted" with the job of "buying for them" the amount of cigarettes mentioned earlier?

It is hoped that the authorities concerned come to an early conclusion and severely deal with the illegal operators.

Le Viet Hong
(Ha Son Binh)

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BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Chung [^]A [CHUNG AS]

Member of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; *Director of the Propaganda and Training Department of the Central Committee of the HCMCYU; his name appeared on the list of judges for a writing contest in the cited source. (TIEN PHONG No 23 7-13 Jun 83 p 1)

Tô [^]An [TOO AAN]

*Commercial Attache of the SRV in the GDR; on 30 May 1983 he attended the signing of an agreement between the SRV and the GDR on maritime cooperation. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 2 Jun 83 p 4)

Nguyễn Thanh Bình [~] [NGUYEENX THANH BINHF]

Member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the VCP; recently he presided at a conference in Ho Chi Minh City to discuss strengthened trade and market management. (NHAN DAN 4 May 83 p 1)

Lê Minh Canh ² [LEE MINHF CANHR], *Lieutenant Colonel

*Chief of Public Security, 11th Precinct, Ho Chi Minh City; he was mentioned in an article on public security activities in his precinct. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 24 May 83 p 2)

La Văn Cầu [~] [LA VAWN CAAUF], *Colonel

Recently he headed a delegation of military heroes on a visit to the 5th Military Region. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 11 Jun 83 p 1)

Nguyễn Minh Châu [~] [NGUYEENX MINH CHAAU], *Colonel

*Secretary of the VCP Committee, 103rd Military Hospital; *Deputy Commander, 103rd Military Hospital; he was mentioned in an article about his hospital. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 25 May 83 p 3)

Trần Huy Chương [TRAANF HUY CHUWOWNG]

Director of Asia Department 3, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; on 6-8 June 1983 he attended various meetings with government officials during Minister Nguyen Co Thach's visit to the Philippines. (NHAN DAN 9 Jun 83 p 1)

Lê Du [LEE ZU]

*Permanent Member of the Preparatory Committee of the Association of Collective Farmers; he described his committee's upcoming activities in the cited source. (DAI DOAN KET 11 May 83 p 4)

Hồ Anh Dũng [HOOF ANH ZUNGX]

Secretary of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; Director of the International Department of the Central Committee of the HCMCYU; on 11 May 1983 he attended a meeting marking the 20th anniversary of the Cuban Communist Youth Union at the Cuban embassy. (TIEN PHONG 17-23 May 83 p 2)

Phạm Đức Đại [PHAMJ DUWCS DAIJ]

*Deputy Curator of the Vietnam People's Army Museum; his name appeared on the list of judges for a writing contest in the cited source. (TIEN PHONG No 23 7-13 Jun 83 p 1)

Lê Thanh Đạo [LEE THANH DAOJ]

Secretary of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; recently he spoke about the youth movement at the 2nd Congress of the Vietnam Fatherland Front. (TIEN PHONG 17-23 May 83 p 1)

Phạm Quang Độ [PHAMJ QUANG DOOJ], Colonel, deceased

Born in 1929; Deputy Commander of the Armored Branch; Member of the VCP; he died on 27 May 1983 at the 108th Military Hospital following a seizure. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 28 May 83 p 4)

Nam Hà [NAM HAF]

Director of the Culture and Information Service, Nghia Binh Province; he was interviewed on his province's success in cultural activities. (VAN HOA NGHE THUAT No 136 Apr 83 p 7)

Hồ Học Hải [HOOF HOCJ HAIR], Colonel, deceased

Born in 1928, Deputy Chief of the Tactical Training Bureau, General Staff; Member of the VCP; he died on 31 May 1983 at the 108th Military Hospital following a seizure. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 1 Jun 83 p 4)

Phí Triệũ Hãm [PHIS TRIEEUJ HAMJ], Major General

*Deputy Commander, Capital Military Region; on 8 June 1983 he attended a reception for military heroes. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 10 Jun 83 p 1)

Nguyễũ Vãn Hiệũ [NGUYEENX VAWN HIEEUS]

Minister of Culture; *Chairman of the Vietnam-France Friendship Association; recently he was named to the latter position at a meeting of his association. (NHAN DAN 29 May 83)

Nguyễũ Lãn [NGUYEENX LAN]

*Acting Director of the Agriculture Service, Dong Nai Province; his article on soybean cultivation in his province appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 3 Jun 83 p 2)

Nguyễũ Tuởũ Lãn [NGUYEENX TUWOWNGF LAAN]

Vice Minister of Communications and Transportation; on 30 May 1983 in Berlin he signed an agreement for Vietnam-GDR cooperation in sea transportation. (NHAN DAN 2 Jun 83 p 4)

Phãm Ngỏc Lãn [PHAMJ NGOCJ LAAN], *Colonel

*Head of the Military Science Research Department, Ground Forces Officers Academy; he was mentioned in an article on activities at his school. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 6 Jun 83 p 2)

Hã Vãn Lẫũ [HAF VAWN LAAU]

Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs; on 23 May 1983 he attended a reception at the FRG Embassy. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 24 May 83 p 4)

Hỏang Lê [HOANGF LEE], *Colonel

His article on the Ground Forces Military Academy appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 24 May 83 p 2)

Cao Vãn Lưỡũ [CAO VAWN LUWOWNGJ]

*Deputy Director of the Institute of Historical Studies; his name appeared on the list of judges for a writing contest in the cited source. (TIEN PHONG No 23 7-13 Jun 83 p 1)

Buỉ Danh Lưỡũ [BUIF ZANH LUWU]

*Vice Minister of Communications and Transportation; on 24 May 1983 he held a press conference to report on the building of Thang Long bridge. (NHAN DAN 25 May 83 p 1)

Đào Xuân Miên [DAOF XUAAN MIEENX]

*Vice Minister of Justice; on 23 May 1983 he was present at the signing of an agreement for Vietnam-Kampuchea cooperation in justice and law. (NHAN DAN 26 May 83 p 4)

Đinh Văn Nam [DINH VAWN NAM]

Editor-in-Chief of the newspaper TIEN PHONG; his name appeared on the list of judges for a writing contest in the cited source. (TIEN PHONG No 23 7-13 Jun 83 p 1)

Đặng Trần Ngươn [DAWNGJ TRAAANF NGOANJ]

*SRV Charge d'Affaires in the GDR; on 30 May 1983 he attended the signing of an agreement between the SRV and the GDR on maritime cooperation. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 2 Jun 83 p 4)

Hồng Nhân [HOONGF NHAAN]

*Deputy Director of the Culture and Information Service, Nghia Binh Province; he was interviewed on his province's success in cultural activities. (VAN HOA NGHE THUAT No 136, Apr 83 p 7)

Thích Đức Nhuận [THICHS DUWCS NHUAANJ]

*Supreme Bonze of the Vietnam Buddhist Congregation; he commented on his congregation's role on the occasion of the Vietnam Fatherland Front's 2nd Congress. (DAI DOAN KET 11 May 83 p 7)

Huỳnh Tấn Phát [HUYNHF TAANS PHATS]

*Chairman of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; his election to this position took place at the 2nd Congress of the VFF. (TIEN PHONG 17-23 May 83 p 1)

Võ Phiên [VOX PHIEEN]

*Secretary of the chemistry journal TAP CHI HOA HOC; his name appeared on the masthead of the cited source. (TAP CHI HOA HOC Vol 21 No 1, Jan-Mar 83 inside front cover)

Nguy Xuân Phương [NGUYJ XUAAN PHUWOWNG], *Lieutenant Colonel

*Political Officer, B.65 Air Defense Division; he was mentioned in an article about his unit. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 7 Jun 83 p 2)

Nguyễn Văn Thành [NGUYEENX VAWN THANHF]

*Deputy Curator of the Vietnam Revolution Museum; his name appeared on the list of judges for a writing contest in the cited source. (TIEN PHONG No 23 7-13 Jun 83 p 1)

Hồ Sĩ Thoang [HOOF SIX THOANGR]

Publisher of the chemistry journal TAP CHI HOA HOC; his name appeared on the masthead of the cited source. (TAP CHI HOA HOC Vol 21 No 1, Jan-Mar 83 inside front cover)

Hoàng Quốc Tín [HOANGF QUOOC S TINS]

*SRV Ambassador to Albania; on 13 May 1983 he was received by Enver Hoxha. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 24 May 83 p 1)

Lê Thế Trung [LEE THEES TRUNG], Colonel

*Commander of the 103rd Military Hospital; he was mentioned in an article on his hospital. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 25 May 83 p 3)

Hoàng Tuệ [HOANGF TUEEJ]

Director of the Linguistics Institute; his article on standardization in spelling foreign names appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 26 May 83 p 3)

Vũ Quang Tuyền [VUX QUANG TUYEENS]

*Vice Chairman of the State Planning Commission; *Vice Chairman of the Subcommittee of the Vietnam-Bulgaria Commission for Economic, Cultural, Scientific and Technical Cooperation; on 8-14 May 1983 he held meetings with his counterpart and a delegation from Bulgaria. (NHAN DAN 17 May 83 p 1)

Nguyễn Thị Yên [NGUYEENX THIJ YEENS]

Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; *Vice Minister of Food Industry; recently she accompanied Vice Chairman of the Council of State Nguyen Huu Tho on a visit of some cigarette manufacturing enterprises. (NHAN DAN 29 May 83 p 1)

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